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UN DISARMAMENT SESSION ISSUES FINAL DOCUMENT

LD041624Y Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

["Final Document of U.N. General Assembly Special Disarmament Session"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 4, TASS--Anxiety over the threat to the very existence of mankind, created by the presence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, has been expressed in the final document, adopted by the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The time has come, the document emphasises, to put an end to such a state of affairs, to ban the use of force in international relations and to set about searching for security through disarmament, i.e., through a gradual but effective process which would begin with a reduction of the present level of armaments. An end to the arms race and implementation of real disarmament are tasks of paramount urgency and importance. Accomplishment of these tasks of epoch-making significance accords with the political and economic interests of all states and peoples of the world, the interests of safeguarding their genuine security and peaceful future.

A dynamic development of detente, embracing all spheres of international relations in all regions of the world, with the participation of all countries, the document says, would create conditions facilitating the efforts of states with the object of ending the arms race, which swept over the world, thus reducing the danger of war. Advance in the cause of detente and progress in the cause of disarmament, mutually supplement and strengthen each other.

The document favourably assesses the definite positive changes in international relations, which have taken place in some regions of the world, and also notes the importance of the agreements concluded in recent years on the limitation of separate types of weapons or their complete destruction and also agreements excluding definite regions from the arms race. At the same time it is said that these agreements only deal with partial limitation of arms, while the arms race continues and is still considerably ahead of the efforts to curb it. Hundreds of billions of dollars, annually spent on the manufacture or improvement of weapons, are a sharp and somber contrast to the indigence and poverty in which two-thirds of the population of the world live.

Elimination of the threat of a world war, the U.N. General Assembly declared, is the most acute and pressing task of our time. Mankind is confronted by the choice: Either we must halt the arms race and pass over to disarmament, or we will be confronted by the threat of annihilation.

The document sets forth the fundamental principles which must regulate disarmament talks. Specifically, it stresses the need of all states to consider the possibility of acceding to existing multi-lateral disarmament agreements. The resources released as a result of disarmament steps must be ear-marked for the economic and social development of all peoples and facilitate a narrowing of the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

The document sets forth a programme of action defining priority tasks and steps in the sphere of disarmament whose implementation the states must urgently begin. Paramount attention at the disarmament talks must be paid to nuclear weapons. It is necessary to halt and turn back the wheel of the nuclear arms race in all its aspects so as to avert the threat of outbreak of war with the use of nuclear weapons.

The document emphasises the importance of an end to nuclear weapons tests by all states. The current talks on banning nuclear weapons tests must be urgently concluded.

The General Assembly has declared for the earliest conclusion of a USSR-USA agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments, and for further negotiations to follow soon, that would lead to agreed upon substantial reductions and qualitative limitations of strategic armaments.

The document points out that nuclear disarmament and full liquidation of nuclear weapons is the most effective guarantee against the danger of a nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons. All the states, particularly those which have nuclear weapons, should consider as soon as possible different proposals aimed at ensuring the prevention of the use of nuclear weapons, prevention of a nuclear war and attainment of the relevant aims in those cases, when it is possible, through international accords and thereby to ensure that the existence of mankind should not be jeopardized.

The document urges the nuclear states to give assurances to the non-nuclear nations that such weapons will not be used against them and that they will not be threatened with their use.

The document says that establishment of zones, really free from nuclear weapons, is an important measure of disarmament. Noted has been the importance of full implementation of the treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, in the Middle East, in South Asia and also of peace zones in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

The document stresses the need of preventing nuclear proliferation.

The General Assembly declares for full and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and their destruction as one of the most urgent objectives in the sphere of disarmanent. Therefore, conclusion of a relevant convention which is being negotiated over a period of several years, is one of the most pressing objectives of multilateral negotiations. It is also necessary to conclude a convention which prohibits radiological weapon and to continue the efforts aimed at prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, to carry out appropriate international negotiations on preventing the arms race in outer space.

Along with negotiations on measures of nuclear disarmament, negotiations should be conducted on reduction of troops and conventional armaments on the basis of the principle of undiminished security of the sides and striving for a more stable situation with a lower military level. Negotiations should also be conducted on limitation of international trade in conventional arms.

The implementation of these priority objectives, the document says, is bound to lead to universal and complete disarmament under an effective international control, and this is, as before, the ultimate goal of all efforts being undertaken in the sphere of disarmanent. The negotiations on universal and complete disarmament should be conducted parallel with the negotiations on partial disarmament measures.

The final document's section devoted to the mechanism of negotiations on disarmament stresses the need of envigorating the activity of the existing forums, including the United Nations, which bears responsibility of priority importance and plays one of the central roles in the sphere of disarmament. It is envisaged to restore the activities of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, made of all U.N. member-states, which is to make recommendations on different problems of disarmament and to exercise supervision over implementation of the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly's special session.

The General Assembly has taken a decision that a world conference on disarmament should be convened as soon as possible, with a universal composition and with proper preparations.

The week, which opens on October 24 (the day of foundation of the United Nations), has been proclaimed a week of promotion of disarmament aims.

FINAL CEMA SESSION RELEASES COMMUNIQUE, STATEMENT TEXTS

Kosygin's Concluding Remarks

LD031343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CEMA Session Completed"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 29 June--The CEMA countries have performed a considerable amount of work in implementing the comprehensive program for the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration. This was confirmed by the 32d CEMA session at head of government level, which ended today in the Romanian capital.

At the concluding session today the heads of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, USSR and CSSR delegations and the Yugoslav delegation signed the session protocol.

A.N. Kosygin, head of the Soviet delegation, delivered a speech.

The delegations from our fraternal countries, he said, have worked fruitfully during these days in Bucharest, united by their single aim--to promote by every means a situation where our cooperation will serve the cause of peaceful building, the socialist cause, even more effectively. Our joint efforts have been aimed at resolving the specific tasks which at the present stage of cooperation have come to the fore and which determine the main content of all our joint activity.

The unanimous admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to CEMA was a great event of this session. Vietnam already has important economic relations with our countries and these relations will, as it develops economically, undoubtedly be expanded, since Vietnam has great potential in the economic field.

Vietnam's entry into CEMA, A.N. Kosygin stressed, attests to the continuing rallying of the countries of world socialism under the banner of Lenin's ideas. It attests to the fact that our friendship and fraternal solidarity with Socialist Vietnam, which were verified during the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for their freedom and independence, will become even firmer and stronger.

We warmly welcome our Vietnamese comrades once again and ask them our best wishes be conveyed to the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The work of the present session passed in a good, businesslike atmosphere. It passed in a spirit of comradeship, mutual respect and trust characteristic of relations between our countries' communist and workers parties and between their governments. All this is profoundly natural, for we build our relations on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, because we are marching forward together toward our common communist ideals.

On behalf of those taking part in the session A.N. Kosygin expressed sincere thanks to the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian Government for the great attention they devoted to the holding of the 32d CEMA session sitting in Bucharest.

In order of sequence the next, 33d CEMA session will be convened in Moscow. The Central Committee of our Communist Party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, A.N. Kosygin continued, will do everything necessary to insure that the 33d CEMA session, at which our organization's 30th anniversary will be celebrated, will take place in the best possible atmosphere.

The jubilee session, he stated, should be an important frontier in the fulfillment of the long-term targeted programs and the specific agreements connected with it. And we are all deeply interested in insuring that our cooperation in this matter is crowned with success.

This success will be determined by each country's daily activity in implementing the decisions adopted today and by the activity of the Executive Committee and other CEMA organs and its Secretariat. And, as always, our unity, our determination to pursue, in all fields, the coordinated political line of our fraternal parties will lie at the basis of our joint success.

Allow me to wish you, dear comrades, successful, fruitful work in the interests of consolidating our collective organizations and for the prosperity of each fraternal country and the entire socialist community, A. N. Kosygin said in conclusion.

On the occasion of the end of the 32d CEMA session, the Romanian Government held a reception which was attended by the delegations of the CEMA countries, including the Soviet delegation headed by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Those assembled were greeted by Romanian Prime Minister M. Manescu. S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, delivered an answering speech.

Apparent Text of Communique

LD0310317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Apparent text of "communique on the 32d sitting of the CEMA session"]

[Text] The latest, 32d sitting of the CEMA session took place in Bucharest, capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 27 through 29 June 1978.

Participating in the work of the session were delegations from the CEMA countries headed by S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; M. Manescu, prime minister of Romania; A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

In accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government a Yugoslav delegation headed by A. Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, participated in the sitting.

Participating in the work of the session as observers were delegations from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] headed by Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the SRV; from the DPRK headed by Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania; from the People's Republic of Angola headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, first deputy prime minister of Angola; from the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Sanan Soutthicak, chairman of the Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation with the Socialist Countries; and from Socialist Ethiopia headed by Gessesse Wolde-Kidan member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev participated in the work of the session.

Representatives of a number of international economic organizations of the CEMA countries attended the sitting of the session.

The sitting of the session was chaired by M. Manescu, head of the Romanian delegation and prime minist · of Romania.

The session considered a request from the SRV for CEMA membership. The participants in the session warmly greeted a statement on this question by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the SRV. The session unanimously passed a decision to admit the SRV to CEMA membership.

The Council session examined reports on CEMA's activity between the 31st and 32d sittings of the Council session, as well as on progress in fulfilling the measures included in the concerted plan of the CEMA countries' multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980 and the practical results of their implementation.

It was stated that the CEMA countries are successfully resolving the creative tasks confronting them in building socialism and communism and are building up their economic potential. Here an important role in their achievements is played by the deepening of cooperation with one another.

On the basis of the accords reached by the leaders of the fraternal parties in 1977 in the Crimea and at other meetings there is increasing cooperative coordination being conducted within the CEMA framework on a multilateral and bilateral basis for the purposes of realizing the measures of long-term targeted cooperation programs.

The session pointed out that as a result of the selfless creative labor of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia headed by their communist and workers parties, the targets of the current 5-year plan are being successfully fulfilled, and foundations have been laid for realizing the 5-year national economic plans over the entire period. The CEMA countries' national income increased 12 percent in 1977 compared with 1975, industrial output increased 12.4 percent, and approximately four-fifths of the increase in industrial output was secured as the result of higher labor productivity The total volume of the CEMA countries' foreign trade turnover increased 24 percent in 1977 compared with 1975 and exceeded R158 billion.

As distinct from the crisis phenomena and the worsening contradictions in the capitalist world, the confident, dynamic growth of the CEMA countries' economies convincingly demonstrates the advantages of the socialist states' social and political system and the effectiveness of their growing mutual cooperation. The volume of industrial production in developed capitalist countries increased 7 percent in 1977 compared with the precrisis level of 1973, while in the CEMA countries it rose 32 percent over the same period.

Successes in developing the economy, science and technology and the broadening and deepening of all-round mutual cooperation are strengthening the might and prestige of the CEMA community and increasing its role and its influence on the course of world events. The fraternal socialist states' joint and individual initiatives aimed at strengthening, deepening and materializing international detente, ending the arms race and proceeding to concrete disarmament measures are actively helping to insure lasting peace on our planet.

The session pointed out that the CEMA countries and the Council's organs have done considerable work to realize the comprehensive program of further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries. [paragraph continues]

Jointly outlined plans of specific measures for the development of mutual commodity turnover, production specialization and collaboration, scientific and technical cooperation and the construction of projects by joint efforts are being fulfilled successfully.

The commitments for reciprocal deliveries of commodities provided for in long-term trade agreements and in annual protocols on commodity turnover have been overfulfilled. The CEMA countries' mutual commodity turnover in 1977 increased 28 percent against the 1975 level and totaled R91 billion.

During the first 2 years of the 5-year plan capital investments to the tune of more than R3 billion were assimilated on projects provided for in the agreed plan for multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980. Construction of the complex of projects of the "Soyuz" gas pipeline (from Orenburg to the USSR's western border) will be completed by the end of the current year. This insures the possibility of transporting gas along it from the USSR to Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the CSSR. The construction of this unique project is an example of the efficient execution of work by a many-thousands-strong international collective of the member countries' construction workers and enriches the CEMA countries with valuable experience in the joint implementation of projects of great economic significance.

In 1978 the installation of the first intergrid power line stretching 750KM from Vinnitsa (USSR) to Albertirsa will be completed, and this will insure the start of the parallel operation of the integrated power grids of the CEMA countries and the USSR's unified power grid and will make it possible to increase the mutual exchange of electricity and to enhance efficiency and reliability in the countries belonging to integrated power grids.

New capacities for the production of pellets and ferroalloys were commissioned in 1977 at the ferrous metallurgy enterprises which are being installed in the USSR with the participation of interested CEMA countries.

The tempo of construction and installation work is being stepped up at the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enrichment combine, the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant and other projects under joint construction. In accordance with the agreements concluded, the countries participating in their installation are insuring, in a plan-governed manner, these construction sites' provision with the necessary material resources. Their commissioning will improve the CEMA countries' provision with the relevant types of raw material. Planning and preparatory work has been launched on the joint installation by the CEMA countries of a nickel plant in Cuba, and a joint geological expedition is actively operating in Mongolia.

Specialization and cooperation between the CEMA countries in the sphere of material production and cooperation in the sphere of science and technology continue to develop and deepen.

On the basis of mutual cooperation, scientific research and development has been carried out by the joint efforts of scientists, engineers, technicians and workers in the CEMA countries and a number of new models of machinery, equipment and instruments, new types of materials, and advanced manufacturing processes have been created. Their introduction into production produces a considerable saving for the national economy.

Those taking part in the session noted the flights by international crews comprising citizens of the CEMA countries as an important event in the practical implementation of the program of multilateral cooperation in space research. They welcomed the first flight by a Soviet-Czechoslovak crew and a new step in the development of space--the joint flight by cosmonauts of the USSR and Poland.

The session approved the long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw material, agriculture and the food industry and machine building for the period up to 1990.

The programs approved by the session were elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries and represent a major new step in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration between the CEMA countries.

The session stressed the need to take into all-round consideration in implementing the long-term targeted programs the tasks of the gradual rapprochement and equalization of the levels of CEMA countries' economic development and to render support and aid in accelerating the development of the Cuban and Mongolian economies and enhancing their effectiveness.

THE LONG-TERM TARGETED PROGRAM OF COOPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF ENERGY, FUEL AND RAW MATERIAL envisages as the most important cooperation measures the accelerated development of the nuclear power industry, increased extraction and improved utilization of indigenous solid fuel resources, insuring the further development of the CEMA countries' integrated power grids, more thorough refining of oil and gas, restriction of their utilization as fuel and the creation, by the joint efforts of interested countries, of new for the production of metallurgical, chemical, pulp and paper and microbiological output.

A major contribution to the solution of the energy problem in the European CEMA countries and Cuba is made by the construction on their territories of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts and the installations in the USSR of a further two nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 4 million kilowatts each to supply power to fraternal countries. To fulfill these tasks the CEMA countries will organize large-scale multilateral cooperation in producing equipment for nuclear power stations.

In the interests of better meeting the CEMA countries' long-term requirements for motor fuel, a complex of measures is being prepared for intensifying oil refining and using it more rationally.

The program provides for the implementation of long-term scientific research into the use of new energy sources.

The problems of providing the CEMA countries with ferriferous raw material will be resolved by the planned construction of new production capacities in the USSR by the joint efforts of interested countries.

Expansion of the CEMA countries' cooperation in the further development of nickel production in Cuba is planned.

Measures have been coordinated for cooperation in rationalizing the utilization and making all-round savings of fuel and raw material resources at all stages of their extraction, processing, transportation and industrial use.

THE LONG-TERM TARGETED PROGRAM FOR COOPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD INDUSTRY provides for the elaboration of cooperation measures promoting the intensive development of grain production, stockraising output and other basic agricultural products from each CEMA country, the consolidation of the fodder base, and the development of the production of protein fodder.

On the basis of more effective use of favorable weather conditions in CEMA countries expansion of the production and reciprocal deliveries of a number of types of agricultural and food industry produce is also planned.

The implementation of measures for the further mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural production and for strengthening the material-technical base of the food industry is scheduled.

Wider use will be made of opportunities for growing promising strains of agricultural crops and for raising highly productive breeds of livestock and for developing progressive production processes in the food industry. THE LONG-TERM TARGETED COOPERATION PROGRAM IN THE MACHINE BUILDING SPHERE is aimed at insuring in the CEMA member countries high rates of development for the production of modern types of equipment, machinery and instruments for improving the fitting out of fuel and raw material sectors, agriculture, the food industry and machine building itself with the latest equipment and is also aimed at introducing progressive production processes. Here a priority role is assigned to measures for increasing the output and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations, the extraction of oil and its extensive refining, and the prospecting, extraction and enrichment of solid fuels and mineral raw materials. For the most important types of equipment, a package of measures will be implemented, including the development of production sharing and specialization, the expansion of existing production capacities and the creation of new ones.

The session noted that the long-term targeted programs are important documents for the further expansion of the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member countries. As the basic task for the successful implementation of these programs the session recommended to the countries and put forward to the CEMA organs the elaboration and conclusion of multilateral and bilateral agreements on cooperation in specific measures on the basis of these programs.

The heads of the CEMA member countries' delegations, attaching great political and economic significance to the long-term targeted cooperation programs, signed a statement. In the statement they expressed the readiness of their countries to participate actively in the elaboration of multilateral and bilateral agreements determining the practical implementation of measures included in the programs, and to mobilize the appropriate national resources for the implementation of the joint projects.

The session declared itself in favor of the need to accelerate the preparation of draft long-term targeted cooperation programs for satisfying national requirements with respect to industrial consumer goods in the CEMA member countries and for the development of their transportation links as well as the drafting of appropriate multilateral and bilateral agreements.

The session deemed it expedient for fuller use to be made of cooperation reserves when implementing long-term targeted programs so as to enhance the economic efficiency of social production in each of the fraternal countries.

The session took into consideration that, with respect to questions of mutual interest to Yugoslavia and the CEMA member countries, Yugoslav organizations concerned will participate in the elaboration and implementation of measures contained in the long-term targeted cooperation programs.

The session stressed that the long-term targeted cooperation programs, while according with the interests of the CEMA member countries, at the same time fully accord with their consistent and invariable course toward the development of cooperation in line with the principles of equality and mutual advantage with all countries, regardless of their social system, and that includes in the implementation of major projects of international significance in the sphere of energy, industry, transportation, environmental protection and so forth.

The session expressed its positive attitude toward the interest of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Angola and Socialist Ethiopia in expanding multilateral and bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with CEMA member countries.

The determination of the CEMA member countries to expand equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with the developing states, promoting in this way the implementation of measures--which accord with their national interests--for socioeconomic and cultural development, for strengthening their positions in the world economy, for liberation from the oppression of the imperialist monopolies and for the elimination of colonialism in all its forms, was stressed.

During the session an exchange of opinion took place on the question of contacts and talks between the EEC and CEMA.

Expressing the common opinion of the CEMA member countries' delegations, the session stresses the expediency of continuing talks, on the basis of draft agreements previously exchanged by CEMA and the EEC concerning basic principles of their mutual relations, so as to draw up agreements between CEMA and the CEMA member countries on the one hand and the EEC and EEC member countries on the other.

The expansion of the scale and the deepening of the content of cooperation among the CEMA member countries require the further improvement of the mechanism, forms and methods of CEMA's activity. The session, guided by the fundamental instructions of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties and the governments of the CEMA member countries, approved a package of measures for the further organizational improvement of cooperation among the CEMA member countries and of the council's activity. The work of all CEMA organs has been oriented toward the top-priority solution of cooperation tasks in the sphere of physical production, and above all those connected with the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs, toward the further consolidation of planning principles in CEMA's work, and the enhancement of efficiency, effectiveness, operational flexibility coordination in the activity of all the CEMA organs and international organizations of the CEMA member countries.

The heads of the CEMA member countries' governments expressed a firm intention to continue to constantly develop and deepen the cooperation of the CEMA member countries in economics, science and technology, deeming this an important fact which will actively promote the successful fulfillment of the scheduled plans for the building of socialism and communism and the strengthening of the cohesion and inviolable friendship of the peoples of the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity.

The work of the 32d sitting of the CEMA session was performed in an atmosphere of friendship, complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

Text of Delegates' Statement

LD031105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of statement by the CEMA countries' delegation heads in connection with the 32d CEMA session's approval of long-term targeted cooperation programs]

[Text] The 32d CEMA session has approved long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw material, agriculture and the food industry and also machine building. These programs have been formulated in accordance with the decisions of the CEMA member countries' communist and workers parties on the development and deepening of economic and scientific and technical cooperation among CEMA countries and reflect the understandings among their leaders.

The long-term targeted programs determine the coordinated strategy for long-term cooperation among the CEMA countries in the relevant spheres of material production and are a concretization and development of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing CEMA countries economic integration.

The basic aim of the measures incorporated in the long-term targeted cooperation programs is to provide for economically substantiated needs in terms of energy, fuel and raw materials, foodstuffs, means of production and technology of an advanced technical standard. The elaboration and implementation of these programs are a new step in the development of multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries. They open up new opportunities for even better utilization of the advantages of socialism for the good of the CEMA countries' peoples.

The implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs will contribute to the solution of socioeconomic tasks set by the CEMA countries in socialist and communist building, to insuring the steady development of the CEMA countries' national economies, to the further improvement of the population's living standard, to drawing together and equalizing the fraternal countries' levels of economic development, to broader participation by the industrially less developed countries in measures on production specialization and cooperation, to the assimilation of the leading achievements of science and technology, to increasing on this basis exports of finished products and, in particular, to the accelerated development and improvement of the efficiency of the Cuban and Mongolian economies.

In connection with the approval of long-term targeted programs and on the basis of specific interest on the part of the countries, their competent organs will insure the implementation of the outlined measures. To this end they are focusing their efforts on the preparation of draft multilateral and bilateral agreements on specific problems of great national economic importance to the relevant countries with a view to signing a number of these agreements before the 33d CEMA session in Moscow. Moreover special attention will be paid to further improving production efficiency on the basis of the development of science and technical progress.

The CEMA countries will adopt all the necessary measures to prepare, in CEMA organs, long-term targeted cooperation programs to satisfy the CEMA countries' rational needs in terms of industrial consumer goods, to develop the CEMA countries' transport communications, including questions of providing the relevant sectors with the requisite machinery, equipment and materials, and also to formulate proposals on possible forms and methods of providing economic incentives within the framework of CEMA countries' cooperation for the production and mutual deliveries of agricultural and food products.

The governments of CEMA countries expect their competent organs to take into account measures on cooperation incorporated in the approved long-term targeted cooperation programs in drawing up bilateral long-term production specialization and cooperation programs for 1981-1990.

The long-term targeted cooperation programs and the agreements on production specialization and cooperation, joint construction and other forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation concluded on the basis of them will be a determining element in the coordination of national economic plans for 1981-1985 and in the drawing up of a coordinated plan for integrational measures in this period. A very important task for CEMA countries' cooperation in the near future is that of formulating and coordinating agreements on the implementation of the measures envisaged in the long-term targeted cooperation programs. This will be the focus of the CEMA organs' efforts in the forthcoming period.

By implementing long-term targeted programs the CEMA countries will strengthen their international economic positions, friendship and mutual cooperation and, at the same time, will broaden economic ties with the other socialist countries, with the developing states and with all countries of the world regardless of their social systems. The CEMA countries reaffirm their readiness to participate actively in the international division of labor in accordance with the invariable course of their peace-loving foreign policy in the spirit of the principles and pledges contained in the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki and to contribute to the establishment of equal, mutually beneficial international economic relations.

Composed in Bucharest on 29 June 1978 by the CEMA countries' delegation heads: S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; M. Manescu, Romanian prime minister; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; A. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and L. Strougal, CSSR premier.

STUDIO NINE PROGRAM ANALYZES U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD050600Y Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Studio Nine program presented by Valentin Zorin with the participation of Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, general director of TASS, and Georgiy Arkadyevich Abatov, director of U.S. and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Zorin] [already in progress] U.S. and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov. Recently the Studio Nine mail has received a large number of letters and the majority are devoted to questions concerning the present state of Soviet-American relations. As was noted during the last Studio Nine program, which was recorded in New York during the visit there by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Union's minister of foreign affairs, tension has begun to mount recently in Soviet-American relations. If the leaders of previous administrations found a common language in the solution of important international problems, one has the impression that the present administration is less successful in this respect, and therefore your questions are natural and understandable. I have just returned from a visit to the United States. Over the past few days I have witnessed the increase in the anti-Soviet campaign, the anti-Soviet hysteria, which is taking place--a campaign in which the American mass information media is participating as much as they can. They like to talk about their independence and freedom, but an obvious directing hand, an obvious conductor's baton is perceptible; and obeying this hand, the newspapers, the radio and television carry out the campaign.

This would be only part of the trouble, but unfortunately many people who occupy responsible posts in Washington have joined the campaign. I was able to attend the U.N. General disarmament session during which U.S. Vice President Mondale made a speech. In his speech, which contained a rather free interpretation of facts and showed a definite bias, he evoked bewilderment among most of the special session's participants. I had the impression that even some members of the American delegation were embarrassed by the tone and the direction of this speech. However, the most active force in this recent increase of tension has been Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security advisor, who, in his desire to poison the atmosphere, does not hesitate, to put it mildly, to play rather freely with various facts. This behavior does not suit the high official position which he holds. It must be said that the recently published editorial in the Soviet press on the present policy of the U.S. Government correctly assessed Washington's political zig-zags. This article attracted a great deal of attention. It is commented on with great animation in all the world's capitals. The firm and at the same time constructive position of the Soviet Union on Soviet-American relations is noted.

Recently I had talks with several well-informed people in Washington, and I tried to find out what it was all about and what had determined such steps, such a policy in official Washigton. I received generally stereotyped answers to these questions every time. Every time it was said that this was the reaction to the so-called Soviet expansionist policy in Africa and the increase of Soviet military power in Europe. Since these are now the main arguments of the opponents of detente, I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to dwell on this problem.

[Zamyatin] It is a very interesting question, which makes it possible to follow the development of American policy in the last months, including Soviet-American relations. For many months we have been constantly hearing that the United States is seriously worried about the intervention of the Soviet Union in the affairs of the African Continent and that, therefore, the United States is thinking over the question of how to help the African countries come out of this situation.

This is the fundamental premise of American propaganda, which is now quite clearly being issued by the various U.S. propaganda services, both on the American Continent itself and beyond its borders in many African countries.

It is not an accidental propaganda line. It was worked out jointly many months ago by the Pentagon, the CIA. the National Security Council as the chief coordinating body, and the U.S. Information Services which are subordinate to the International Communication Agency. The scheme is a large military-political action against the forces of the national liberation movement, primarily against independent states on the African Continent. At first America's NATO allies--France and Belgium--stated that they were obliged to send their forces to one of Zaire's provinces, because of an uprising there that threatened the white population--note "the white population"--of Zaire. To save these unfortunate whites--who, by the way, are administering American, Belgian and French mines, mines which extract uranium for the United States, cobalt and uranium for France and copper for Belgium--this was the old, hackneyed slogan as the punitive forces of France and Belgium, carried by American airliners, moved into Shaba Province. Military actions against Katangese gendarmes began, but this entire action actually had nothing to do with saving the white population as was said. The purpose was the occupation by the punitive forces controlled by the United States, which included Belgian and French forces at first, and then mercenaries from West Germany and some other Western countries. The entire affair ended with the establishment of a so-called punitive pan-African armed force totaling 2,700 men, who continue military operations against the Zairian patriotic forces to save the compromised regime of President Mobutu.

The Western press itself reports that the Mobutu government is a rotten government and the Westerners rushed to save him, primarily to save the interests of their monopolies, which are tied to the major development of the mineral wealth we have just mentioned. This is the screen--the Soviet threat makes it possible for the American forces, the punitive forces, the NATO forces to invade, to raise this question again at a NATO session under the protext of repulsing the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa. The NATO bloc was mobilized to cross the border of one republic only, Zaire, and to create a precedent for possible intervention by punitive groups in any corner of the African Continent where they, or NATO, consider it necessary, because their global interests are threatened by the liberation movements of African countries.

I would like, comrades, to quote one recent Washington conversation which was rather relevant to what has been said. When one high representative of the United States said to an equally high Soviet representative that the Soviet presence in Africa worries the United States, the Soviet representative answered that such a presence does not in fact exist, that there is not one Soviet soldier in Zaire and that what is more, there is not one armed Soviet man, and that the Cuban Government....

[Arbatov] Not one, even one Soviet man....

[Zamyatin] In general there are none, except for our embassy, there is not one Soviet man. The Cuban Embassy has stated quite clearly that Cuba has no connection with the events in Zaire. Eventually it became clear--in a conversation between Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and two American congressmen who visited Cuba recently--that not only were there no Cuban forces, but that through the liaison between the United States and Cuba, the American President was informed that no Cuban forces are in Zaire, that this information is a lie and that it was invented in a certain office, the office of Zbigniew Brzezinski. All this was confirmed by documents. After this statement by Comrade Castro, White House representatives were asked why the President ignored this information when he talked about the events in Zaire.

The answer was that the President did not feel that he should use it. The lying accusations against Cuba were propaganda used to justify the invasion of the African Continent and Zaire of Western punitive forces, particularly forces from NATO countries.

Returning to the original conversation, when the Soviet representative said that the Soviet Union was not involved in this, he was told that these events could not have taken place without Cuba's knowledge. When the Cuban stand was mentioned, it was said that GDR advisers were probably delivering arms and training Katangese gendarmes. When this thesis was rejected, the high-level American representative, being a captive of his own disinformation, which he had spread all over the world, said that if you knew about this invasion, you could have prevented it.

There are no facts, and there can be no facts proving the involvement of the Soviet Union or Cuba in the events in Zaire. However, the United States and its propaganda continues to mercilessly exploit this thesis to hide their interference and the punitive military actions against Zaire and against the independence and sovereignty of any African country where the regime does not please the United States Government. Comrade Castro said this directly to the senators and told them about the real situation, concluding by saying that this lie was fabricated when an improvement in American-Cuban relations became possible as part of detente.

What is more, the following feature is being emphasized: that, during the initial phase of detente, the group of persons who always opposed detente did not believe in the beneficial effects of this process and that this process will help to slow down the arms race. This group is the military-industrial complex. It is the part of the financial world which is connected with military business. It is also certain reactionary circles who never liked detente. For a certain period they considered all the agreements in the following way: Let this process develop. When they felt the effectiveness of this process, when they felt that this process was becoming an inalienable part of mankind's life on earth, then they began a massive campaign, under various pretexts, to wreck this process.

The first bell rang, if you remember, when the so-called human rights campaign began. This campaign has always been seen as nothing new, but merely a campaign to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. In fact, this destroys one of the fundamental principles in relations between states as dictated by detente. Now numerous facts confirm that they were not worried in the least about human rights questions, including questions of human rights in the United States. They ignore all these questions. The numerous facts, which have now been published in the Soviet press and on television, prove through examples that the official American authorities are trying to save their agents, whom they enlisted in the Soviet Union and who were used to undermine the Soviet structure and to slander the Soviet state. This is the type of human rights that they need.

This was the first attempt by those who tried to disturb the process of detente by undermining one of the fundamental principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. Naturally they found a propaganda disguise for it.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, we have touched upon two arguments. You have dwelt on one of them. The second is about the so-called building up of the Soviet military threat in Europe.

[Zamyatin] The Americans talk about it and the Chinese talk about it even more now, copying the Americans. They spread the story that the Soviet Union has more arms than is needed for its defense.

Well, first of all, one must ask these gentlemen whom in the West has established such balances and determined what is needed for the defense of the Soviet Union? The Soviet Union itself determines this from the needs of its defense.

Secondly this American and Chinese thesis cannot stand up to any criticism even in the light of the following facts: SALT talks have been in progress in Vienna for several years and the armed forces in central Europe are also being discussed. Both sides there stated the size of their land armed forces. These figures are as follows: On 1 January 1976, the Western states had 981,000 men in central Europe, not counting naval forces and the socialist countries had 987,000 men. The land forces totalled correspondingly 791,000 and 805,000, which is practically a balance of armed forces in Europe. What is more, the Soviet Union had proposed at the Vienna talks that now--these proposals were made on 8 May--collective ceilings for Warsaw Pact countries and for NATO countries should be established and that they should consist of the following figures: 900,000 for the Warsaw Pact countries and 900,000 for NATO countries, with land forces of 700,000 men each.

It would appear that if the Western powers fear some illwill from the Soviet Union, they should accept these proposals, which lead to a complete equality of armed forces in central Europe and would remove this thesis of the imagined threat from the Soviet Union. Thus far however, there has been no positive response to these proposals from the United States and its Western partners--participants in the Vienna talks. What is more, they talk about the threat from the Soviet Union. Almost 4 years ago the Soviet Union proposed that during the period of Vienna talks, neither side should increase its armament or armed forces in central Europe. The Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich said on the eve of his visit to the FRG, is keeping strictly to this pledge unilaterally. On the other hand, take the United States. Last year they increased their armed forces in central Europe by 18,000, if I remember rightly, and this year by 8,000. And now after the NATO session, an enormous qualitative leap in armaments is planned, for which $90 billion has been allocated. The modernization and purchase of new types of weapons will continue for the next 15 years. This includes weapons which will be distributed among Washington's NATO allies and will be manufactured in the United States itself and transferred to the European Continent.

Thus the apprehension grows--and one should be more apprehensive--of the might of the United States and its military bloc, which has announced an aggressive new arms modernization program. Despite the announcement, they talk about the threat from the Soviet Union. Myths are thus created and being disseminated, which cover up the arming of the NATO countries, including the U.S. This is the answer to the second question.

[Zorin] From what you have just said, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I think it is obvious to every unbiased person who would take facts into consideration that the arguments used by those who want to increase tension are rash and groundless. But in this case a very reasonable question arises: What are the real reasons for Washington's actions, which can only be considered a contradiction of the policy of international detente? I would like to ask you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, to answer this question.

[Arbatov] As has already been said today, these reasons should not be looked for in the Soviet Union or in Soviet policy. In general, all this talk about the Soviet threat is an old story. At the very beginning of the cold war, Senator Vandenberg advised President Truman that the country should be frightened until it is sick. And then, anything can be done in national or foreign policy, including increasing the arms race and so forth. Many American presidents have acted in accordance with this wise [as heard] advice. It is clear that the reasons for these changes must be looked for in the United States itself.

What about the opinion of the average man on the street, which politicians like to quote so frequently? These politicians say that the events in Africa have had an effect, that other causes have had an effect on the rise of anti-Soviet propaganda and on questions of detente. The polls, however, say that 70-75 percent favor improvements in Soviet-American relations, SALT agreements, the development of trade and relations, and so forth.

I would say that the main reasons, as I see them today, are that the opponents of detente in the United States, who will continue to exist in the foreseeable future, began exercising a more effective influence on the American policy. Not because these opponents became stronger, but rather because there is a different reason: Obviously the course of detente has made advances which frightened them. They were frightened by the fact that these processes can become irreversible. The opponents of detente make rather clever use of the many difficulties existing in the U.S. I would even say that the following policy course is becoming perceptible: It is an attempt to use the Soviet Union, or rather the anti-Soviet hysteria, to find a solution somehow, or at least the semblance of a solution, to the problems in American foreign policy and internal problems and to divert people from internal difficulties. As is known, the United States is in a complicated economic situation. There are serious difficulties. The growth rate slowed down and unemployment remains high. Inflation began rising, and it is estimated that it will be 8-10 percent this year. There is taxation which consumes a large part of the population's real income. In the last 10 years the average income in the United States increased more than 80 percent. But the real income rose by less than 3 percent because of inflation.

The problems, which have been urgent for some time and obvious to all Washington's authorities, such as the problems of the cities, the Negro problem, are still there. 10 years ago the average income of a Negro family was 58 percent of the average income of a white family. In 10 years it became 59 percent. There is almost no growth.

Liberal elements in the American Government have proposed a solution to the problem of the cities--it is one of the most acute problems in America--by allocating about $10 billion. Naturally the money is not there, because the military budget is about that much. There are attempts to distract people from all this, but all these problems have led to a decline in the government's authority and the authority of the President. The government appears to be powerless. Despite the campaign promises it cannot cope with these problems.

The temptation arises to repair the reputation by showing the President as strong. One of the President's aides, Hamilton Jordan, said in an interview with an American magazine that soon you will see the real Carter, not the one who is searching for some conciliation or compromise with others but is very firm and tough. Since such firmness and toughness is difficult to demonstrate in a struggle with inflation, unemployment and the solution of other internal problems, there is the temptation to transfer this firmness to foreign policy. And I even concede that there may be some sages in Washington who think it is a rational tactic, to allow the President some time to play a tough game, and then the policy can be changed and become more temperate.

[Zorin] One American newspaper satirist cracked this joke in connection with what you just said. He said that Carter decided to set a skyscraper on fire to fry a 2-egg political omelet for himself.

[Arbatov] Well, yes, this is a sad joke really because it concerns a rather important skyscraper, it is a question of world politics. But I would like to continue what I said, that is if somebody is planning such a maneuver, such a policy has every chance of having a very bad effect, because it usually loses momentum and hardens and can produce very negative results for the entire world situation.

[Zamyatin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to draw this analogy, concerning the national-liberation movement. In May 1950, 28 years ago, just like the events in Katanga, the events in Indochina were beginning. Later, when France was defeated and their military advisers had not yet evacuated Indochina, American lads moved in there. Lyndon Johnson stated at the same time that not one American lad would die in Indochina, that he guaranteed it.

[Arbatov] It was even the slogan of the election campaign.

[Zamyatin] It was the slogan of his campaign. He pushed through the so-called Tonkin Gulf resolution in the U.S. Congress which was unanimously supported under this slogan. This was the resolution which untied the hands of the American President for an armed invasion of long-suffering Indochina and then Vietnam. And a 500,000-man American army was thrown into this punitive military action against the Vietnamese people. Eventually it grew into an enormous military event, which acquired an almost global character. He, so to speak, showed firmness. They could find no way out for many years, and great numbers of Vietnamese people, as well as American lads were killed.

[Arbatov] 60,000. It was one of the most difficult wars for America.

[Zorin] This is a typical side of American political life, particularly during elections. And elections occur very often; presidential elections every 4 years. This year there will be midterm congressional elections, which will include such cowboy games between candidates to prove who is stronger. This has cost America a great deal many times, and I do not think that all these lessons are wasted. I do not think that now, in the light of their experience and the Vietnam war and the historical experience in general accumulated so easily by America, such calculations will be accepted. But in any case, it is a fact which plays a part in American policy. The internal U.S. policy always has an effect on foreign policy. In this case it is simply a competitive struggle, a political competition and clashes between various candidates which cannot fail to play a large role in the formulation of foreign policy. The Americans have always had a very complicated country, which is viewed with caution in such situations even by its allies.

It is difficult to talk about reasons because there are so many reasons which we will probably discuss today. Nothing has changed really. War still remains an unacceptable alternative. The arms race still carries great threats. The national interests of America itself, as the interests of other countries, need a policy of detente and need a deepening of mutual understanding, agreements, an end to the arms race. There is no need for these cowboy swoops and new adventures and attempts to replay what has been seen before. It is not by accident that you thought of this analogy about Vietnam. When one reads speeches delivered by American statesmen or the American press, one stops to think: What year is it now? It is 1948 or 1978? Many decades, rather fruitless, dangerous and expensive decades of the cold war have passed, but I think that they were not in vain. I think that all this could not be so easily crossed off and forgotten and the situation cannot be simply repeated.

I would like to touch on another aspect of the problem we are discussing. I was reminded of this by a letter from one of our viewers, although many viewers are interested in this problem. Our viewer from Tomsk, Vladimir Semenovich Lebedev, asks in his letter: Washington's last actions in the area of Soviet-American relations coincided with a visit to Peking by Brzezinski, the U.S. president's adviser. Is there some connection between these events?

Leonid Mitrofanovich, I think this is an interesting question, and I would like you to answer our viewer.

[Zamyatin] I would say briefly that there is. But before speaking in detail about this, I would like to tell you, comrade viewers, a story which on the face of it seems a joke. Yes, Brzezinski arrived in Peking and was invited to visit the Great Wall of China. He and the Chinese accompanying him climbed the wall. There was still a high staircase at which Brzezinski stopped and suggested a race to the Chinese with him: Who could run up the staircase faster. Brzezinski said with a grin that the one who falls behind would give more aid to Zaire. It would appear to be an innocent joke, but in fact it reveals that far from joking questions were discussed between China and the United States during the visit. Questions of global strategy were discussed, based on the fact that the present Peking leadership is conducting a completely unbridled slanderous anti-Soviet campaign. Whatever international problem we mention, we always meet objections from the Peking leadership, filled with anti-Soviet and antisocialist themes.

Brzezinski went to Peking for a purpose, certainly not to discuss the establishment of bilateral relations between Washington and Peking. These questions were left in the background. Primarily Brzezinski was looking for an answer to his question of whether China would make the necessary military, economic and political efforts to play a global diplomatic role along with the United States. Therefore Brzezinski, having discussed, during this visit, the situation in Vietnam in the light of Kampuchea's provocations, and having discussed questions of the Near East and Africa, where he found complete agreement between the views of the Chinese leaders and the West's imperialist colonial policy, began discussing the question of the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe with the idea of freezing the Vienna talks. As the Chinese affirmed, the basic danger for the United States in Europe comes from the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union uses the talks on detente to increase its presence in Europe, squeezing the Americans out of the continent.

What is more, it is known that during this discussion, Huang Hua expressed his dissatisfaction over the fact that the U.S. President decided to postpone the production and distribution of neutron weapons in the Europe. In reply, Brzezinski said that this is a temporary measure and that the president can, at any moment, change this decision and distribute this weapon in Europe. So we can see the sort of discussion held between Brzezinski and the Chinese leaders. It is not accidental that when Brzezinski returned from Peking, he said that the Chinese factor will now be used by Washington, not from soft positions as before, but from firm positions. That is, in other words--and they are not my words but Brzezinski's--that he is now trying to play the Chinese card by asserting, as he did at the NATO session, that if the Soviet Union is frightened by it, then we must exercise active pressure with this Chinese card. However, the Soviet Union is not one of the timid states in any way and has proved it many times. If Mr Brzezinski believes his thesis, then he is profoundly mistaken and deluded.

However, comrades, we must not forget that Brzezinski is the presidential assistant for national security and exercises great influence on the President in activating an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist position. A recent issue of NEWSWEEK magazine carried a picture of Brzezinski on its cover with a characteristic inscription, "the new cold war." The article inside says that Brzezinski devotes considerable attention to the moods of the President and his attitudes to foreign policy questions. The writers of the article says that Brzezinski's pleasure is to attract the President's attention to the darkest pictures, and as the writer says, especially when he reports to him in the morning on the basis of intelligence information. One of the people closest to Brzezinski says that if he succeeds in spoiling President Carter's mood with his morning report and stir him up, he comes out very satisfied.

[Arbatov] If you allow me, I would like to make another comment on the fact that many Americans forget that they are not the only ones to play the Chinese card.

The Chinese consider it more than just a card and try to play the American card. The goal of China's world dreams was and remains to push the tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States to the limit. A war would be the most ideal solution to the events from their point of view, because this would make it possible for China to have the final word and to be in the position of the happy bystander. I think that there must be people in America who cannot fail to realize that this game produces fires which could burn one, because it is very difficult today for Americans to think that they can play these games according to their own rules.

[Zamyatin] On the contrary, the Chinese always appear in the region where difficulties arise: As a result of the Somali-Ethiopia conflict, the Chinese are on the side of Somalia and the United States. They are attempting to provoke a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, either in the Horn of Africa or in the Near East or in Angola. The Chinese presence everywhere is directed at attempts to extract a benefit from a crisis and to attempt to provoke a direct confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Brzezinski is now laying claim to being a key figure in American foreign policy. But it is not Brzezinski alone who has an influence on Carter's policy. Carter himself makes internal and foreign policy decisions. This is an undisputable fact. He is striving to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and the supremacy of the United States.

And this can lead to serious consequences, primarily for the United States itself.

[Zorin] In this connection I would like to ask what can the authors of such a political course achieve and what consequences such a course can have?

[Zamyatin] This is a question which has no answer. Rather, the answer is part of recent history. What has in fact happened in the last 10-12 years? And how did the United States approach detente and accept this course, agree to this course? In Nixon's book, his favorite hero and example to imitate was De Gaulle. He saw many analogies between the tasks which confronted De Gaulle and those facing Nixon. I mean the first part of the Nixon presidency, that is the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s. De Gaulle came to power when France was bogged down in a hopeless war in Algeria. This war increased the internal difficulties for stabilization and contributed to the political struggle in the country. About the same thing was happening in the United States, maybe on a greater scale. There was the Vietnam war, the intensification of all internal conflicts and so forth. And so he believed that as De Gaulle, in his time, managed to move France to more realistic positions and accomplished this retreat in good order more or less, he must do the same with the United States. If one translates this from the language of such men of political ambition to the drier language of political realities, the question was to adapt the policy to the new world realities and to the new situation.

And this has happened to a certain extent in the 1970s. Now one has the impression that people in America have decided that Vietnam is behind them, that such internal crises as Watergate and scandalous exposures were left behind and that now this can all be replayed. It is possible to take the same positions which Washington had before and to carry out a more activist, or more expansionist and aggressive policy. But they forget that this post-war period is not a normal but an exceptional period in America's position in the world. After the war the main competitors left the game in the economic sector and yielded considerably in political considerations. America itself came out of the war stronger in the economic sector rather than weaker. At the time there were dreams of the American century and very ambitious plans.

It was an exceptional period in the world's history and the political history of America, and there is no returning to it. World realities are such that the policy of such a push, a struggle including pressure in all parts of the world does not correspond to the realities of the modern world. And all attempts to return to these methods, which are obsolete and do not correspond in any way to modern realities, cannot produce any results. Take Africa--they have obviously organized and participated in this intervention in Shaba Province. However, there is a very complicated problem in Africa indeed. There is the problem of southern Africa, the problem of the formation of very young nations and their strengthening, their economic development and the overcoming of the entire colonialist legacy. There is an explosive problem in Rhodesia, in Namibia and in South Africa. Can this course produce anything, since it did not produce anything before? Today quite different methods are needed, and this refers to all other questions. The Near East, for example, and the entire military sphere. If, for decades, when the Soviet Union was incomparably weaker economically and technically, the Americans could not succeed in increasing the arms race and insure for themselves the advantages which would have enabled them to begin dictating their policy, what hopes are there for it now?

What is more, problems of a quite different type are growing. They are growing in America, they are growing in the entire world, and this policy does not provide an answer to them. There is no doubt it can produce a very negative effect on the political situation for some time. This is its danger, because in general there are no guarantees that such aggravations will not lead to serious confrontations. Anything can happen, although this perspective is bad. However, the real problems facing America cannot be solved by this policy, and even the problems they hope to solve with the policy will remain unsolved. I do not see any real and rational possibilities for the solution of the problems which really confront America. The attempt to solve these problems involving the imperialist aspirations, in the classic meaning of the word, of some American circles are definitely leading toward a hardening of policy.

[Zorin] Before I ask the last question, I would like to share with our viewers and with you, my colleagues, one impression related to what we have discussed. I was able to observe at rather close quarters the hysteria recently created by the mass media and some American public figures. What was very obvious was that such aggravation has provoked an obvious anxiety among wide public circles and in some influential political circles. You spoke, Georgiy Arkadyevich, of the 70-75 percent of Americans who, despite the propaganda efforts, favor detente. The manifestation of this could be seen with the naked eye. I will tell you about an episode.

An influential Washington newspaper, the Washington POST, carried an article criticizing President Carter, saying that his policy freezes detente, the talks about detente. The article itself is already symptomatic. But what was even more symptomatic was the reaction of the President. The newspaper was hardly published before a press conference was urgently called at the White House, and the President made every attempt to refute the newspaper's statement. All American observers noted that the President was obviously nervous, was obviously agitated and that such an accusation of an attempt to freeze the talks on detente, given the public's mood, is something which can harm his political chances.

Very influential political figures oppose this policy. Senator George McGovern, former Democratic presidential candidate, criticized the policy sharply. This policy has also been criticized by the influential Senator Frank Church, Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House International Relations Committee and several other influential figures. This definitely proves that the course we have discussed produces not only reaction from the world public, but receives definite, sharp criticism in the United States.

[Zamyatin] And more than that. There is now a certain tendency in Washington to defend the SALT agreement. A social committee was established in Congress to assist the speediest conclusion of this agreement. In addition to congressmen and senators, it includes very prominent representatives of the American business and political world.

[Arbatov] The subject that Valentin Sergeyevich mentioned--his impression of some criticism of this policy in America--seems to me a very characteristic and natural phenomenon, because detente has a great vitality, and it is not so easy to turn everything back. Anyway, we must not forget that we not only had better periods in our relations with Americans, we also had worse periods. What has happened in the last years is a very important turn for the better in many ways. But the most important one is that talks began and have been partially successful in producing agreements. If the American side takes a reasonable stand on other questions, new agreements will be possible on the central problem of arms limitation. This problem is very sensitive. 10 or 12 years ago nobody could imagine talks on this question at all. Today they are in progress, and everyone accepts it as a proper part of political life.

Detente developed, not from the whim of some statesman and not even from the wish to protect mankind, but because as was stated in very important documents adopted jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States--the position on these documents is not quite clear to the present administration just now--it was concluded that there is no reasonable alternative in a nuclear age to peaceful coexistence. Nothing has changed in this respect, and the conditions which produced this statement have not changed either. What is more, many problems now arise--much is said about them, they are global problems--which create new tasks for mankind.

According to scientists' calculations, by the end of this century the world population will increase by as much as the total population of the world was at the beginning of the century. This means that in the next 20-25 years, as much will have to be built as was built for centuries. This means colossal intensification of the food, the energy and other problems. If the current tendencies remain, it is expected that by the end of the century, the number of unemployed outside the socialist part of the world--as is known there is no unemployment in socialist countries--will reach 900 million people. To create a job for each means considerable capital investment.

Enormous resource problems arise. They are problems which have to be faced, not in the distant future, but in the near future. They are noticeable already and in the next 10-15 years they will become more acute. Naturally detente by itself cannot solve these problems. But one thing is clear--without detente it is impossible to even begin solving them. The arms race and even the absence of cooperation in the solution of these problems will soon become an inadmissible luxury. This is naturally an objective demand of the world and is demanded by some sensible politicians. Unfortunately politics are not always sensible, as history shows, and naturally various slumps and sidetracks are possible, which are very dangerous.

In particular, what is becoming obvious in American policy is very dangerous for many reasons, including the arms race in particular, where types of weapons which considerably complicate the situation are coming closer. This is also a great danger. However, there can be no passivity in this case, and the Soviet Government has said clearly that we will continue the struggle for detente. There is no doubt that this struggle of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries will have a great many allies in other countries.

However, if you look at it from more distant perspectives, the clause in a very important Soviet-American document--from which one can begin to keep track of detente in Soviet-American relations, the document, signed in 1972, which established mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States--this statement that in a nuclear age there are no sensible alternatives to peaceful coexistence remains fully in force. Naturally the future is buried by politics. There are hysterical attempts to turn back world development and to return to the long bankrupt political methods which have long demonstrated their danger and their uselessness.

[Zamyatin] When the U.S. President--as he did in his Annapolis speech--said that the choice belongs to the Soviet Union, he was very mistaken. The choice has been made a long time ago by the Soviet Union.

[Arbatov] Yes, and the United States signed this document also and should, it would seem, understand that the choice was made by them as well.

[Zorin] These are the phenomena we now observe in American policy. It only remains for me to thank you, dear colleagues, to thank our viewers for their attention and await our next meetings here in our Studio Nine. Thank you.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE--Vienna, July 1, TASS--The first session of the preparatory committee for the world women's conference took place in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. The conference is to be held in Teheran in 1980, within the framework of the UN decade in support of women. The session was attended by representatives of over 20 countries, including the USSR, as well as observers from a number of international organizations. They discussed preparations for the international women's forum. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD]

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATORS DISCUSS PIPER/WHITNEY CASE

LD031820Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

["Thinking Out Loud" discussion program with Paula (Garb), Boris Belitskiy and Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] [Garb] Well, there seems to be an event coming up that is causing much discussion among the journalists who move in Moscow. I mean the pending court hearing in the case of Soviet Television and Radio versus Mr Craig Whitney of the New York TIMES and Mr Harold Piper of the Baltimore SUN. So couldn't we discuss this case today?

[Pozner] Just a moment, Paula. I must say that I have a reservation on that score. You have to remember that this case is, to use a legal term, sub judice. That is, it is before a court of law which is going to pass judgment on it. The sub judice rule requires that media coverage of a case at this stage should not usurp the powers of the court nor anticipate its judgments nor try to influence the officers of the court.

[Garb] Well, Vladimir, your reservation certainly merits consideration, but let's have Boris' opinion as well. I recall that he has some experience of serving in court cases that have involved foreigners in this country.

[Belitskiy] I think the point Vladimir raised is one we should certainly keep in mind in the course of our discussion today, but I'm equally certain it should not prevent us from discussing this case. The sub judice rule in its classic formulation by Judge (Leon Yanklich) of the Los Angeles Superior Court is really a safeguard against two contingencies: against press reports interfering with the apprehension of a criminal and against highly colored reports of a case influencing the judge or jurors and thus preventing a fair trial. Now there's no danger of either of these things happening as a result of our discussion. It will be for the court and the court alone to rule in this case. This is a power we have no intention of usurping. But at the same time there is nothing in the law to prevent us from stating the facts of the case and explaining why Soviet Television felt compelled to take this matter to court, the more so since I see that the American media are giving the case extensive coverage with no regard whatever for the sub judice rule.

[Garb] Well, I think, Vladimir, you will agree that your objection is overruled. Would you like now to state the facts of the case briefly?

[Pozner] Very well. In their dispatches to their respective papers two Moscow-based American correspondents, Mr Craig Whitney of the New York TIMES and Mr Harold Piper of the Baltimore SUN, had suggested that an interview shown nationally on Soviet Television was doctored. It goes without saying that this entirely unsupported story was deeply resented by the people at Soviet Television in charge of this particular news program called "Vremya," which means "Time." They felt that their professional honor and dignity had been maligned by such a charge so in full accordance with the civil code of the Russian Federation the head of the program concerned instituted legal proceedings against Messrs Whitney and Piper.

[Garb] Well, there's just one point I'd like to clear up for myself, and before we go any further: You said, Vladimir, that in their dispatches, these correspondents suggested that the interview in question had been doctored. In other words, they didn't categorically state this had been done. Was there, then, sufficient justification for the suit on the part of the Soviet Television program?

[Belitskiy] Let me clear up that point, Paula. Vladimir was perfectly right in saying that their dispatches had merely implied that the interview in question had been doctored. But the law of libel is very explicit on this point. In fact, Anglo-Saxon law comes down much more harshly on libel than Soviet law does. In the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, you will find the statement that Anglo-Saxon law recognizes in every man the right to have his reputation unassailed by false and defamatory imputations. It is further stated that--and I quote again--such imputation, if conveyed by written or printed words, is called libel and--and these are the relevant words--it is immaterial whether the defamatory imputation is conveyed by words of assertion or suggestion.

[Garb] Yes, that makes it quite clear that such a suggestion was libelous, but surely these two correspondents also realized their story made them open for a libel action?

[Belitskiy] Undoubtedly. Well, one of the first things every beginner in journalism is taught in the United States is the law of libel. I've just looked up one handbook on the subject. This is what it says: As important as obtaining the news is the knowledge how to present it so as not to involve one's paper in a libel suit. This is of personal importance to the reporter because any newspaper employee who has any hand in the preparation of a libelous news story is as subject to suit as the newspaper itself. Clear enough--that was a quotation from the authoritative handbook, "Interpretative Reporting," by Prof Curtis Macdougall of Northwestern University. By the way, the professor too explains the point about suggestion. He says: A libel may be committed by mere insinuation; it is necessary only that the insinuation contain the elements of libel and that it be understood in its derogatory sense. Well, in this case, the meaning of Mr Whitney's dispatch, for example, was so crystal clear that his paper, the New York TIMES, printed it under a headline that said explicitly that the Soviet TV interview in question had been faked.

[Garb] Well, I think these points are now clear enough. Vladimir, you gave us the facts of the case to the point where the head of the Soviet TV program in question instituted legal proceedings against the two American correspondents. What followed this?

[Pozner] Well, they were summoned to the Moscow City Court, told of the suit against them and told of their rights under Soviet law. What is more, the date of the court hearing was moved from July 4th to the 5th in deference to the American national holiday.

[Garb] Well, that seems fair enough. Does the suit claim damages, and if so, how much?

[Pozner] No, the suit claims no damages, although a similar action in the United States would probably have involved damages running into thousands if not millions of dollars. And this, however, is alien to the spirit of Soviet law. We do not seek to make money out of such actions. What is at stake is honor and dignity, and they are not measured in money in this country. Accordingly, the plaintiff merely asks the court to rule that the defendants publish a retraction of their libelous statements in the Soviet press. I believe article 7 of the civil code, under which the action was taken, also provides for the possibility of a fine, but not detention or imprisonment. In other words, I personally think the correspondents are lucky this action has been taken under Soviet law, which is considerably more lenient than American law on this point. Under American law they would be penalized much more severely if found guilty of libel.

[Garb] Now, about the interview itself on Soviet TV that they reported as having been faked: I happened to see it. It was an interview with a man who had been tried by a court in Tbilisi and convicted for anti-Soviet activities. In this interview he simply said that he sincerely regretted what he had done. And there he was, saying this. Surely it would have been practically impossible to put this on the air if he hadn't actually said it?

[Belitskiy] Naturally. Of course, we all know, unfortunately, that doctoring tapes has been practised in the United States at even the highest level. But surely that's no excuse for a responsible American correspondent to attribute the same practice to others without a shred of evidence to support such an allegation. Certainly in my 30-odd years at Radio Moscow I have never once heard of a tape or film being doctored to have someone say something he never said. What I think really prompted this grave error of judgment on the part of these correspondents was the treatment this case had been given in the American media.

This man convicted in Tbilisi, a man by the name of Gamsakhurdia, had been built up by the American media as a dissident harassed for having monitored Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords. Well, the trial clearly established that his activities had nothing at all to do with the Helsinki accords. For example, he admitted publishing, among other things, a leaflet issued by a subversive anti-Soviet organization operating abroad and known as the NTS, and this organization has on many occasions been exposed as being manipulated by Western intelligence services. Even more, this man, Gamsakhurdia, admitted to having written a article about a Georgian military man who had collaborated with the Nazis in World War II. Obviously, such treasonable activities cannot be linked to the Helsinki accords by any stretch of the imagination.

[Garb] And after the trial this man repented. Is that it?

[Pozner] Yes, the trial clearly helped him to understand that he had been wrong. In a newspaper interview afterwards he said that he had come to the conclusion that he must review his position. He said he had been misled by other dissidents and by foreign correspondents and on TV he said he regretted what he had done. Well, evidently, that was too much for the papers that had built him up as having been victimized for monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords, a standard Western media label for the handful of people in this country engaged in anti-Soviet activities.

[Belitskiy] I would only add, Vladimir, that Western media reporting of the Tbilisi trial did indeed abound in flagrant violations of the sub judice rule. Every effort was made to raise a hullaballoo over it in a bid to influence the course of justice, and this even before the evidence had been heard--evidence that clearly proved the anti-Soviet nature of the activities of the accused, the fact that they had repeatedly violated the law.

[Garb] One final point: You mentioned, Boris, that the libel action against the two American correspondents in Moscow has aroused considerable comment in the U.S. media. And now I notice that in some of this comment, this action is described as anti-American. What would you say about that?

[Belitskiy] There is absolutely nothing anti-American about it. In fact, the principal motivation behind it, apart from the desire to uphold professional honor and dignity, is the desire to protect the American public from what is obviously slanted reporting of the Soviet scene.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT ON STATE OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD042148Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA political commentator S.N. Kondrashov: "The Choice is Washington's"]

[Text] The theme we have chosen for today's talk is always topical: Soviet-U.S. relations. It is not difficult to understand why it is always topical. The Soviet Union and the United States are the two most powerful countries, in the economic and the military plane, and the most convincing proof of this military might is their possession of arsenals of nuclear missiles. And these two powerful countries are different. They oppose each other, embodying different systems, socialism and capitalism; each has its allies. Our earth, with all its continents and islands, seas and oceans, is encompassed in some 1 and ½ hours by the orbits of spacecraft as if by invisible belts. But all the same it is immense and varied, multifaceted, contrary and at the same time interdependent and interconnected. The world, where shooting is going on in so-called hotspots, where the hotbeds of disputes are not extinguished and where more than $1 billion is spent every day on arms--this world, this common home of ours, is in a state of complicated equilibrium.

The stability of equilibrium depends to a large extent on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, on the policy and behavior of each of the two sides. This is all axiomatic; but nevertheless it is not superfluous, I think, to recall it before going on to our main question: Why is the problem of relations between the USSR and the United States at present not only topical, as always, but also probably more acute than ever? Moreover, I am not talking about the quarter century of cold war and the occasional very tense confrontations which have brought the world to the verge of war, such as, the Caribbean crisis in October 1962. No, I am talking about another, calmer period, called by the familiar word detente. This dates from spring of 1972; it was then that such important documents as the declaration on the basis of relations between the USSR and the United States, the treaty on the limitation of ABM's and the temporary agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons were signed in Moscow. Since then concern over the fate of detente has probably never been so acute as now.

What can we say? Great things are not done easily in everyday human life, in production and in international politics. They begin from a concept, from an idea. But an idea is only a skeleton; the skeleton can be strengthened, but it will achieve little unless it is covered by the flesh and blood of practice. Positive experience of relations between us and the Americans develops not all at once but with work and difficulties.

People who go to America for the first time like to point out features of our external similarity with the American. But it would be self-deception to forget the differences, of which there are many, differences in the systems and history of the two countries, their place in the world, the way of life and national character. I have had to think about this on plenty of occasions working for a long time as IZVESTIYA correspondent in the United States. Various examples come to mind. I remember once, in December 1963 in Portsmouth, a small town in Ohio, I witnessed a rare event in those years. A local family invited a family from Moscow for Christmas with money from the local Chamber of Commerce, in order to show devotion to the Christmas motto of peace on earth. It was a touching and moving sight, a [word indistinct] one--the commotion of the children around the decorated Christmas tree, everybody at the festive table, and, of course, a mass of neighbours and reporters--the symbolic face of detente in the years of the cold war, sincere enthusiasm, and all the same, somewhat unnatural, like Santa Claus' cottonwool beard.

Another example, from different times and [words indistinct]. Twice, in 1973 and 1974, I visited the U.S. steel capital of Pittsburgh in order to see how the Americans were working together with our specialists on the plans for the Kamaz foundry complex. This was not symbolic but real. On the tables were blueprints, not festive fare. The matter was concluded, albeit with great delay, but I could see that it had not gone at all smoothly. The Americans and our people explained the reason for the difficulties--they did not know each other and had to get used to each other regarding not only technology but also psychology. The chief of the U.S. specialists, (Joseph Sevatillo), said: At last we have begun to know each other and the working of our different systems. Following a long period of a kind of education, we have to some extent found a common language.

But these are just examples. If we return to the issue of cooperation and relations between the two states, it is far harder for them to adapt to each other than for two industrial organizations. It is extraordinarily difficult to measure two nuclear missile arsenals on the scales of the principle of equal security. Detente is a matter of historic proportions, and the difficulties on its path, alas, match the tasks and are no less great. But they can be overcome, with good will, that is, sincere wishes to engage in the common cause, and given the presence of political will, that is, the readiness and resolve to achieve mutually acceptable compromises. But if one side does not demonstrate such a will, it is then that the question of detente's fate arises.

The question was put with great force and with a sense of concern and responsibility for the future in the editorial article recently published in the Soviet press on the present policy of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government has a serious and well-argued charge laid against it--that its recent actions have been tantamount to a deliberate worsening of relations with the Soviet Union. It is not the first year, the article says, that an acute struggle has been going on in U.S. ruling circles concerning questions of detente and relations with the Soviet Union and other countries. And the longer it goes on the more signs there are that representatives of those groups that would like to undermine detente and return the world to the cold war, to new confrontations and unrestrained military rivalry, are gaining the upper hand.

This way of thinking is, as you can see, alarming--alarming and well-founded in the light of Washington's actions in the recent weeks and months. Let us recall them: First the eloquent coincidence of two events at the end of May--the special UN session on disarmament opened in New York, and in Washington the session of the NATO Council was held. Vice President Mondale was sent to New York as a dove of peace, but President Carter stayed in Washington and, speaking at the NATO session, by no means resembled a herald of peace. No, there he argued for the arms race and explained grounds for new military expenditure in the order of $60-$80 billion as a real prospect for the future. And what will the prospects for detente be then?

Second, the very important problem of SALT talks, has long been first on the agenda of detente. It is like a thermometer that measures the temperature of Soviet-U.S. relations. A news report appears in the Washington POST to the effect that the White House has decided to freeze the talks until at least November, when there will be mid-term congressional and local elections in the United States. Then a sensational denial straight from the angry President. What of this? Informed observers are more inclined to believe the paper, finding that it assesses the practical state of affairs more accurately.

Further, according to Robert Byrd, Democratic majority leader in the Senate, even if the SALT agreement is signed by the two governments, the Senate does not intend to discuss it this year; and the mood in the Senate is such at the moment that it would be difficult to find the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, the general opinion is that the White House is not doing anything to change this mood. What, then, is to become of the first and central issue on the agenda of detente?

Fact number three: Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, makes a trip to Peking. It is reported that there he did not hide his anti-Sovietism, with a cycle of anti-Soviet jokes. But the jokes are not the main concern. On his return Brzezinski stressed in every way the expanding fields of agreement with the Peking leaders. President Carter did not bring Brzezinski to his senses or disown him. The demonstrative playing of the so-called Chinese card against the Soviet Union looks now not simply like Brzezinski's personal view, but like a new and dangerous official course.

Fact number four: This is the campaign concerning events in the Shaba Province of Zaire. There is a great hullabaloo about Shaba, and it has two sides. One is the armed interference by Belgium and France under the aegis of the United States. The other side is the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria shown by Washington in charging the USSR and Cuba with complicity in the actions of the Shaba rebels who opposed the Mobutu regime. There was no proof--even the U.S. press admits this. The charges, writes the New York TIMES, could not be proved. The Washington POST said: There is no documentary evidence to support these charges. Meanwhile, the hysteria was not an aim in itself--on the basis of false charges something amounting almost to a state policy is deduced. Charging the Soviet Union with expansionism in Africa, they threaten to link the African events to the SALT talks. Thus they bring the most important problem down to the role of political small change, even of intrigue.

All these facts cause embarrassment even in the U.S. ruling echelons. What is the White House trying to do? Members of the Congress House of Representatives International Relations Committee wrote a letter to the U.S. President, saying: We are concerned over the change that is evidently taking place in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. The congressmen are not alone in their concern.

Then President Carter sets off for Annapolis, a town on the Chesapeake Bay near Washington, and makes a speech to graduates of the Naval Academy. It is announced and advertised that this speech will clarify the policy of the United States. Attention is devoted chiefly to one part of the President's speech that sounds like a challenge--the Soviet Union, President Carter stated, can choose either confrontation or cooperation. The United States, he continued, feels quite prepared for either. This address is, to put it mildly, misdirected. The Soviet Union made the choice a long time ago, and irrevocably, in favor of detente and cooperation; and it has reaffirmed this choice every time that clouds from the other shore of the Atlantic have darkened the horizon of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Carter's statement returns like a boomerang to the U.S. President: It is in U.S. policy that the choice is vague and ambiguous, not really made. We have reached such a dangerous state of affairs, Senator Charles Mathias says, that neither friend nor foe can say with certainty what policy the United States is conducting with regard to the other great power. We have reached it--in fact this sorry story did not begin today or yesterday. Everyone who has watched America in recent years can remember how we came to this dangerous state of affairs, can present a long (?list) of the fluctuations and zigzags and the direct attacks of official Washington under pressure from the opponents of detente.

In his Annapolis speech Carter warned the U.S. public against excessive swings in mood, against euphoria and desperation, against exaggerated feelings of compatibility and open expressions of hostility. The thoughts are right and sober but need a critical explanation. Euphoria, boundless enthusiasm, was not present in America at the beginning of the seventies.

The so-called big press and its Moscow correspondents formulated right from the beginning a climate of skepticism and mistrust, and this was corroding the U.S. public awareness like rust. Too often newspapers and television screens carried open expressions of hostility. The U.S. press, I must say this frankly, has built and is building not bridges of understanding but barriers of fear and suspicion.

Those for whom detente was like a bone in the gullet were not dozing either, as you know. Zionist organizations, the pro-Israel lobby with its immense financial influence and even greater propaganda influence, saw a curb on Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy in the Soviet-U.S. rapprochement. The military-industrial complex, which makes billions of dollars out of the myth of the Soviet threat, tried to avert the danger to its profits. The mass of Americans are peace-loving and friendly--how many times have I been convinced of this when traveling in their country. I once heard these words from George Gallup, the famous recorder of public opinion: How many mistakes could be avoided if the government followed the will of the people. But he added: The people are not always well informed. Alas, this lack of information is ably used by politically active groups that manipulate public opinion or, as they say in America, brainwash the Americans. These groups use in their own interests certain features and peculiar complexes of the national character. Undertaking a counterattack on detente, these forces have adopted as allies the soldiers of chauvinism, stung by the defeat of the United States in Vietnam and still dreaming of U.S. military superiority.

Another ally has been the famous American practicality. They have kept dinning into America's ears that detente is advantageous for the Soviet Union. So as not to miscalculate, it is necessary to do a bit of trading and [word indistinct] and the Russians, they say, will make concessions. This is what Senator Jackson, for instance, was gambling on when he filled the heads of his colleagues on Capitol Hill with nonsense, demonstrating that Moscow, in return for the removal of trade barriers, would satisfy the pro-Israel lobby's demand for equivalent interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. This bluff, of course, was not successful, but the Soviet-U.S. trade agreement was not put into force.

This was the first big operation to undermine detente but not the last. At the beginning of 1976 the myth about the Soviet military threat again acquired the force of a Goliath. In the course of the election struggle the then president, Gerald Ford, refused to even use the word detente and virtually halted the SALT talks, although they were close to successful conclusion on the basis of the Vladivostok agreement of 1974. Let us recall also that toward the end of that election struggle Jimmy Carter, Ford's rival, managed to forget his promise made at the beginning, to reduce military expenditure by $5-$7 billion.

And now we have matters not of past but of current days--the present U.S. President puts his signature to the biggest military budget in the history of America; the SALT talks are being artificially prolonged, this time on the eve of more mid-term elections; the noise campaign over human rights is a new variation of the Jackson amendments, at White House level, and for this reason it is even more pernicious for the climate of relations between the two states. Former Professor Brzezinski is trying to construct some kind of laboratory to test his anticommunist theories of practical world politics, seeking regions of potential confrontation primarily in Africa.

In general, all of these facts prove that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which has to make the choice raised by President Carter between confrontation and cooperation. A responsible attitude toward world politics must be demonstrated. In the strained international situation, the Soviet Union again reaffirmed its course of detente and development of good, mutually beneficial relations with the United States.

Speaking in Minsk, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: The vital interests of the working people of all countries demand that abnegation of all the good done in recent years in the international arena must not be permitted; they demand progress toward a really firm peace for all peoples. With the united efforts of all peace-loving forces this aim can be and, we believe, will be attained.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON BREZHNEV 4 JULY GREETINGS TO U.S.

LD050212Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] For this holiday observed in the United States today President Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President Carter which appears in Soviet newspapers. Leonid Brezhnev conveyed congratulations and the best wishes to the American people and personally to President Carter. In his telegram the head of the Soviet state expresses the hope that development of relations between the USSR and the United States will proceed along constructive paths in the interests of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

It's common knowledge that at present a sharp struggle is going on in the United States around issues of relaxation of tensions in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. As a result there have appeared complications in Soviet-American relations. In this atmosphere there is great importance in the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev on Independence Day, which again emphasizes the desire of this country for cooperation. The Soviet Union reaffirms its line for relaxation of international tensions and for the development of good mutually advantageous relations with the United States if the United States wants the same.

There are quite a few objective factors now that are having a favorable effect on international relations and promotion of world peace. Among these important factors are Soviet-American agreements, first of all such documents as the fundamental principles of relations between the USSR and the United States and the agreement on the prevention of a nuclear war. What is also as important currently, despite all the complications, there has appeared an outline of a new SALT agreement and there has appeared a better prospect for a number of other agreements on various aspects of disarmament.

The Soviet Union is doing its utmost for the success of the current talks on issues of limiting and cutting back armaments. Speaking recently in Czechoslovakia, Leonid Brezhnev recalled that the socialist countries have worked hard to advance the cause of disarmament. However great the obstacles, he stressed, we shall proceed further together with all the champions of the policy of peace and goodneighborliness and will be seeking a reliable and full solution of this urgent problem.

I must say that in the United States, too, during the current polemic around questions of relaxation of tensions, a great many people proceed from positions of reason. Public opinion polls show that a vast majority of Americans speak for better relations with the Soviet Union, for a speedy conclusion of a new SALT agreement and for an expansion of mutually advantageous ties in trade and other fields. This shows common sense, a realization of the need for cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of the United States itself, in the interests of promoting world peace.

The Soviet people greet the American people on their national holiday, Independence Day. Soviet people join in the congratulations and best wishes to the American people, in the wishes of development of Soviet-American cooperation in the interests of peace which are expressed in the telegram of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev to President Carter.

CHINA

PRAVDA REPORTS ILICHEV DEPARTURE FROM PEKING

LD031315Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Peking, 29 June TASS--The head of the Soviet Government delegation at the Soviet-Chinese talks on the settlement of border issues--USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev--today left Peking for Moscow on official business. He was seen off at Peking airport by Yu Chan, PRC deputy foreign minister and head of the Chinese Government delegation at the Soviet-Chinese talks on the settlement of border issues, by A.D. Dubrovskiy, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the PRC, and by ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of the socialist countries accredited in the PRC.

PRC INTERVENES IN AFRICAN CRISES UNDER U.S. DIRECTION

OW041126Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Mulatov commentary: "Peking's Diplomacy Serves Imperialism--An Analysis of the PRC Leaders' Present Policy Toward Africa "]

[Text] U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Brzezinski recently visited China. On this visit, U.S. newspapers and journals commented that Washington and Peking shared almost the same strategic interests. The U.S. bourgeois press also took pleasure in reporting on talks between Brzezinski and Teng Hsiao-ping, Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders. Why was the U.S. imperialist clique so delighted? The major reason is that Washington's diplomacy has clearly emerged as a victor over Peking's diplomacy. According to a U.S. press report, the Chinese leaders even went so far as to bring up the Taiwan issue for serious discussions in their meetings with Brzezinski. This indicates that Mao Tse-tung's successors have tacitly acknowledged that the fate of Taiwan is in the hands of Washington rather than Peking. This fact also shows that U.S. diplomacy not only has triumphed over Peking's diplomacy on the Taiwan issue but has also been highly successful in transforming Peking into an obedient partner of the United States in international relations. As a matter of fact, Mao Tse-tung's present successors are now embarking on a course followed by Chiang Kai-shek before 1949. For this reason, they have prompted the U.S. press to willingly publicize the notorious alignment of strategic interests between Washington and Peking. This alignment has become evident from the fact that Washington and Peking are now pursuing the same policy towards Africa. On 25 June, the Washington POST carried another article on U.S. policy toward Africa, especially Angola. This article identified Brzezinski as the person who recommended covert aid to the antigovernment, unpopular counterrevolutionary clique in Angola despite the fact that the executive branch of the U.S. Government is prohibited by law from giving aid or weapons to any antigovernment fordes in other countries. According to a news report, the U.S. Congress has decided to vote against the destructive anti-Angola plot proposed by Brzezinski. In short, the doctrine or Brzezinski can be viewed as a reflection of adventurism conceived by the U.S. ruling clique although Brzezinski and other U.S. leaders who directly support him have claimed that they have decided to abandon the destructive plot against Angola, a sovereign African country. They have done so because they forsaw the possibility that the intervention could be conducted by the Chinese leaders. This being the case, the so-called abandonment of the plot is only a slight revision of it. China's direct participation in the U.S.-conceived destructive anti-Angola plot resulted from discussions between Brzezinski and the Chinese leaders. In a detailed report on 23 June, the Washington POST pointed out that the Chinese leaders listened attentively to Brzezinski's proposal that China perform actions that are banned by the U.S. Congress. This proposal is aimed at strengthening the activities of the unpopular clique which is actively committed to struggle against the Neto government.

Dear listeners, as you can see, Washington and Peking share the same strategic interests because the latter has helped imperialism and neocolonialism, especially certain U.S. groups, to attain their goals in Angola and other parts of Africa. Furthermore, Mao Tse-tung's successors' favorable attitude toward U.S. policy on Africa became more evident than ever during the conflicts that recently occurred in Zaire. The Chinese leaders' direct participation in the implementation of the neocolonialist plan of the United States and other NATO countries in Zaire was revealed immediately after PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua paid a visit to the Congo. Huang Hua visited the Congo at a critical moment when NATO was preparing for armed intervention in the internal affairs of Zaire. Many other facts also prove that Peking has actually become an obedient partner of Washington in international relations. For example, Brezezinski openly expressed to Hua Kuo-feng Washington's hopes that China would be able to help bring about a so-called Rhodesian accord on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals, and that Peking's leaders would pressure Mugabe, one of the Zimbabwe people's leaders, into submissively accepting the Anglo-American proposals to bring about an accord in Rhodesia. Facts show that Peking's foreign policy really weighs heavily in U.S. imperialism's strategy.

PRC EMPLOYS OVERSEAS CHINESE AGAINST SOVIET 'IMPERIALISM'

LD042108Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

["Chinese Emigrants in Peking's Plans"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--"Envigoration of relations with Chinese emigrants are now considered in Peking as one of the most important national objectives", writes V. Vanin in the seventh issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal. "The relations with Huatsao, people of Chinese origin residing abroad, traditionally occupy a prominent place in China's external links. "More than 25 million Chinese now reside outside the People's Republic of China in scores of states and areas of the world, the author points out. About (?90)percent of foreign Chinese reside in Southeast Asia. In [word indistinct] countries of that region the Chinese population for its strength is second after the main group of the native population.

"Though the Chinese leadership repeatedly stated that it encourages the voluntary adoption by "(?Chinese) residing abroad" of the citizenship of the country they live in, but Peking in actual fact usurps the exclusive right to dispose of the destiny of the foreign Chinese". "The preservation of the dual position of the Chinese emigrants makes it possible for Peking to extract the maximum of economic and political gains, to turn the Chinese population outside the People's Republic of China into a lever of pressure upon governments, into an object of bargaining and deals in China's bilateral relations with the countries where emigrants live", the author points out.

"In Peking they do not conceal that the policy and program of action with regard to foreign Chinese 'should serve the requirements of China's foreign policy line'". It is proclaimed thereby that the notorious "united front" of heterogenous strata and groupings of foreign Chinese under the aegis and direct guidance of China should be 'anti-hegemonic' and act as a component part of the international united front of struggle against hegemonism," i.e., according to Peking's designs, should serve the strategic purposes of the struggle against "Soviet social-imperialism," world socialism, national-liberation and workers' movement, against socialist countries." "Such a political course has [word indistinct] manifested itself in the Chinese leadership's actions toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Peking, in actual fact, has acted in defence of the bourgeois elements from among persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam and against socialist transformations in the private capitalist sector of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam".

SENATOR BYRD'S VISIT AIMS TO PROMOTE ARMS SPENDING

LD041704Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 4, TASS--U.S. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd arrived in the Belgian capital, where he held talks with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns and NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Alexander Haig.

The mission of Senator Robert Byrd to Europe, as was announced in Washington, is connected with the implementation of a new long-term program for the build-up of the NATO military potential approved at the recent NATO Council session in Washington. The program worth 80 billion dollars provides for a further acceleration of the arms race and deployment of the latest types of weapons in Europe.

Robert Byrd told a press conference in Brussels that he has arrived there not only as a representative of the Senate but also as an emissary of President J. Carter, and that the main aim of his visit was to assure the European NATO member countries that the USA has a stake in strengthening the defence and security of the region, i.e. in a further strengthening of the aggressive military bloc.

Disclosing the plans of U.S. military, Robert Byrd stressed that it is necessary to start batch production of the neutron weapon and said that he had discussed this question during his meeting with Joseph Luns.

Preparations are already full speed ahead in Washington for the production of this brutal weapon. At the request of the White House, the U.S. Defence Department is completing work on a plan for the modernisation of nuclear missile warheads and shells. It provides for the production of special "components" for a "speedy conversion" of the available nuclear missile and artillery weapons into neutron ones. As seen from the report of the New York TIMES, the implementation of the plan will enable the USA to approach closely the production of all without exception components of the neutron weapon.

The Washington POST notes that the advocates of the neutron weapon in the administration and Congress insist that two flow lines be immediately launched--one for the production of low yield nuclear shells and warheads, and the other--for the production of neutron rods, which could be used for equipping these shells and thus turning them into a neutron weapon.

The American military are also working on new types of mass destruction weapons. The report recently issued by the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee notes that the USA is now working on a laser weapon.

Robert Byrd's visit to Europe is a fresh proof of the arms race being whipped up by the United States, which is fraught with serious aftermaths for the cause of peace.

EUROPEAN DETENTE BELIES U.S., PRC EXACERBATION OF ISSUES

LD031023Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Europe: A Good Example"]

[Text] Commenting on the speech delivered in Minsk by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, many commentators abroad are pointing to the Soviet Union's deep faith in the viability of the process of relaxation of international tension and our country's determination not to be pushed from the highroad of the struggle for a safe future for our planet.

This faith is not ethereal or unfounded. It is based on a careful consideration of the entire complex of real factors affecting the present world situation. One of the most important peaceful gains of the past decade is the normalization of the political climate in Europe. This common possession of the peace-loving European states must be constantly upheld, reinforced and expanded, L.I. Brezhnev said in Minsk. This is particularly important now that the international situation is again being exacerbated.

This exacerbation is above all the result of the Washington administration's recent support of the Peking leadership's bellicose, negative line on questions of war and peace. Attempts by high-ranking U.S. figures to deny this association [smychka] between Peking and Washington with its anti-Soviet implication look unconvincing. Washington must know that the PRC Government's fierce opposition to any agreements, any steps aimed at the solution of vexed international problems and the holding back of the arms race is a serious complicating factor in the quest for such constructive solutions and in making the agreements already concluded as effective as possible. The PRC Government's signature is missing from virtually all such accords.

And how are the U.S. policymakers acting under these conditions? The statements made recently by certain U.S. figures close to the White House regarding the "community" of interests of the United States and the PRC in their global aspect can only be regarded as encouraging Peking's basic guidelines, which endanger the cause of peace and security.

Influential political circles in Western Europe by no means share these sentiments which, as we can see, are becoming widespread among Washington's higher echelons. In an interview with STERN magazine, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt recently stated: "We are not among those who imagine that we can improve our positions in Europe by flirting with China." France's LES ECHOS recently noted in an editorial that "the problems of Africa and of detente between East and West have taken on a new coloring as a result of the emergence of Chinese diplomacy. Paris and Bonn are worried by this new element, which has upset the already difficult detente situation."

Western Europe refuses to go with the opponents of detente. Its determination to prevent the liquidation of the gains achieved in recent years in reducing the threat of war and developing business cooperation with the socialist countries is an important factor in favor of the stability of the detente process. This must be mentioned most clearly in connection with the statements by certain U.S. press organs from which it emerges that it is within Washington's power--albeit with aid from the Chinese leaders who speak of the "inevitability" of a new world war--to delay and even wreck the process of detente.

Of course, it only takes one side to make a bad quarrel, whereas the good will of many people is necessary for a lasting agreement. But Washington must be aware of the risky nature of its provocative policy, which is leading to its authors' international isolation. Otherwise it could find itself in the [illegible], far from brilliant company as those who allege, as does Peking, that a new world war would not be a disaster for mankind and that a "beautiful future" could be built on the nuclear ruins....

It is not superfluous to recall that the detente process began with life-giving trends in the European political atmosphere and that the European peoples treasure these trends. That is why, when Washington began to speak of "toughening" the U.S. position with respect to the USSR, warning voices were heard from Western Europe. British Foreign Secretary D. Owen stated that allegations about recent events in Africa casting doubt on detente are irresponsible. It is well known who is resorting to such assertions. It is also known that they have nothing in common with concern for the interests of the African peoples or with concern for the destiny of detente.

The Pentagon is continuing to poison the atmosphere with the most absurd stories about some kind of threat to Western Europe allegedly emanating from the member-countries of the defensive Warsaw Pact. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown recently reached the point of making the following assertions: "In principle" (!) an attack against Western Europe "could burst forth like thunder from a clear sky." The crudely utilitarian purpose of such fabrications is obvious. Washington's demands for a new increase in military spending by the NATO member countries are encountering serious opposition from the broadest sections of the public and also from a number of governments in Western Europe. Under these conditions, H. Brown is resorting to new psychological attacks.

But we are not now living at the beginning of the fifties when Washington was able to exacerbate the situation almost without hindrance from its NATO partners. Much, very much, has changed since that time, including the state of affairs in Western Europe. The results of the recent trip to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev and the results of his talks there confirm that today the relations between the USSR and the FRG have become one of the important elements of stability in Europe and of detente on the European Continent. "The security of Western Europe is guaranteed and has not become unstable," Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, declared recently. The Vatican published a message from Pope Paul VI to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament pointing out the need to replace the balance of fear with a "balance of trust" and to move forward to disarmament.

A careful study is now being made in the Western capitals of the new proposals by the socialist countries submitted at the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in the central Europe.

It is precisely Europe, despite the intrigues of those who are seeking the exacerbation of the international situation, that can show in practice how it is essential to coexist, cooperate, and work together in favor of the strengthening of peace and detente.

TASS REPORTS PLANS FOR NATO'S 1978 FALL EXERCISE

LD031148Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 3, TASS--The NATO command is planning big military exercises in autumn this year. A total of 300,000 men are to take part in the "Autumn Forge--1978" exercises, which are scheduled to start on September 6th. Thirteen thousand servicemen are to be specially sent from the United States. On the programme of the exercises to be held up till November are nearly 30 separate operations with the participation of land, naval and air forces. The area of exercises, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY reports, covers a large territory from Norway in the north to the Mediterranean in the south.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DELAY SEARCH FOR NEW ITALIAN PRESIDENT

LD042256Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1446 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 4 July--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

The election of a new president in Italy has yielded no result even on its 6th day. After seven voting rounds, which are carried out by the members of both chambers of the Italian Parliament and regional representatives, the parties have so far been unable to reach agreement on this complex problem. Last night's seventh round of the voting brought the greatest number of votes to Giorgio Amendola, the candidate of the Italian Communist Party. He obtained 357 of the 938 votes cast.

Most of the parties did not field official candidates of their own. The representatives of the ruling Christian Democratic Party again stayed away from the vote. The Christian Democratic electors have so far abstained from voting four times running, thus virtually blocking the presidential post individually without support from other political forces.

The discussion which has developed between the participants of the presidential elections is now centered on an initiative of the Socialists, who have put forward former Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Sandro Pertini, a prominent politician, as a candidate for the post of head of state. This candidacy has been supported by the Italian Communist Party as well as the Social Democrats and the Republicans. Paolo Bufalini, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, has declared that a wide agreement of all the democratic forces could be achieved around Sandro Pertini's candidacy. He pointed to the necessity of accelerating a positive solution of this problem, which, according to him, is of decisive significance for Italy's democratic institutions.

The Communist Party, therefore, is not in favor of dragging out the elections of a new head of state, but favors the attainment of agreement between all the democratic forces and parties of the parliamentary majority on the candidacy of the future president of the republic. The newspaper L'UNITA stresses today that there is only one way out of the present situation--a path of joint quest for a candidate who would be the real guarantor of national unity and constitutional order, and would enjoy the widest support of the democratic forces. Outside of the path which we have proposed, writes L'UNITA, there is no way to a speedy solution. The newspaper warns that further uncertainty may lead to a sharp worsening of the situation.

At the same time L'UNITA notes that recent events witness the complete failure of maneuvers by those forces that hoped to use the presidential elections in order to subvert cooperation between the major democratic parties and for other aims not promoting the search for a candidate for the post of a president capable of insuring the unity of the nation.

Talks continued between the parties yesterday evening. In particular, there were meetings between delegations of the Italian Communist and Socialist parties and a delegation of the Christian Democratic Party. After these talks, the communists stated that they favor conducting a collective meeting between delegations of all parties of the parliamentary majority for joint discussion of the candidacy of president. However, the date for that meeting has not yet been fixed.

FRENCH-SOVIET TALKS ON SPACE COOPERATION END IN TOULOUSE

LD042158Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1303 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The latest stage in the preparations for the joint Soviet-French "Arcade-3" program has ended in Toulouse. This refers to the launching in late 1979 or early 1980 of a special satellite to study the magnetosphere in the polar latitudes, including corpuscular phenomena and electromagnetic fields. The project has aroused great interest in scientific circles in both countries. At the Toulouse meeting, representatives of Soviet and French scientific institutions summed up the results of the work done and marked out the subsequent stages of the joint work in developing and testing the complex apparatus to be installed in the satellite.

"Arcade-3" is only part of a broad program of Soviet-French cooperation in the field of space physics, meteorology, medicine and communications.

FRANCE SUBORDANATES FOREIGN POLICY TO U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD012222Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

["An Unseemly Show"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 July--TASS commentator Konstantin Ivanov writes: French state television has organized a series of programs of a manifestly provocative and anti-Soviet nature. Smith, prime minister of the racialist Rhodesian regime; Botha, South African foreign minister; Stockwell, former head of the U.S. CIA in Angola; Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and others have unleashed a torrent of crude fabrications about Soviet policy in Africa on French television viewers.

It is obviously no coincidence that these programs are being shown just now. Their obvious aim is, by means of unworthy, slanderous tricks, to distract the attention of the French people from those actions which the French Government itself is undertaking in Africa, arousing the indignation of wide circles of public opinion.

It is no secret to anyone that French paratroopers played a decisive role in the recent military intervention by NATO forces in the Shaba Province of Zaire, that France is interfering in the internal conflict in Chad by the use of armed forces and that it is stepping up its military presence in the northwestern Sahara.

It is also known that the French authorities are harriedly expanding their naval and air base in Senegal. These bases are extensively used to implement neocolonialist designs in Africa.

France is openly supporting the racialist South African regime and expanding trade, economic and military links with it.

France's actions in Africa result from the fact that, as was noted at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the French Government's foreign policy is increasingly subordinated to the interests of the imperialist strategy inspired and directed by the United States. This policy is inconsistent with the requirements of the security of France and is ruinous to its international contacts.

EX-UK PRIME MINISTER ATTACKS THATCHER FOR PRC SUPPORT

LD031726Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 3, TASS--Addressing a meeting of Labourites in Hightown, the former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson sharply criticized the latest statement by the leader of the Conservative Party Margaret Thatcher in support of the Peking leadership's course.

Recalling Peking's numerous armed provocations in Asia and Africa, he ridiculed the statement by the leader of the Conservative Party, describing it as naive and myopic, and also noted that Margaret Thatcher is living in a world of her own apart from all other people.

IDEA OF FORMING 'MIDDLE EAST NATO' CRITICIZED

LD040436Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--Correspondent Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

A new cold-war warrior has made his appearance in New York--of a special kind. In distinction from his numerous soul-mates he does not wear the heavy armour of a medieval knight, nor does he hide his face under a visor. Edgar Bronfman prefers to wear wide-flowing eastern robes that do not hamper movement, which is enough, [words indistinct] to speak on behalf of the countries of the Middle East. On the pages of the New York TIMES he stated his belief that the Middle East needs an organisation along NATO's lines.

Who would enter the organisation? Bronfman's answer is prompt: Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and possibly Morocco, Iran and Sudan. He invented [words indistinct] signboard for the new pact: Middle East Treaty Organisation, or METO.

No sooner did Bronfman give birth to this brainchild than he showed such admiration for it. Just then, he wrote, what prospects open up to an organization that will combine the inventiveness of the Israelis, the money of Saudi Arabia, Egypt's manpower and the advantages promised by the participation of countries from Iran to Morocco. What a flight of imagination!

Indeed, one may well envy Bronfman's fantasy. At any rate, [word indistinct] far ahead of John Foster Dulles, who in the early fifties tried to knock together a semblance of a Middle East military bloc, yet of much less diversity, yet he suffered a fiasco. However Bronfman puts forth the same ideas with the late U.S. secretary of state. [words indistinct] is intended for fighting "external dangers" and with the "participation of the USA" with its tremendous need for the energy resources, the Arab countries. One can hardly be more outspoken! As to the "external danger", here too Bronfman frankly admits that he has "Russian actions" in mind.

And not only Russian! When looking at the long list of METO's potential participation attention is drawn not so much to such apologists of anti-Sovietism as, say, the monarchic regime of Riyadh, or Egyptian President as-Sadat--for them to be there is quite natural--but to those of Middle East states that are not mentioned, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Syria and other countries that have taken a stand in the Arabs' struggle for freedom and independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism, and who are automatically entered onto the register of those against whom METO is to be spearheaded.

This dangerous relapse into Middle East "pactomania" is aimed, therefore, at eliminating the revolutionary regimes and progressive social reforms of Arab peoples, to counter, which Bronfman actually suggests a military alliance of Zionism and Arab reaction under the U.S. aegis.

In conclusion it remains now to find out who is this Bronfman and whose interests he is advanced in the Middle East. A tiny footnote to the New York TIMES article informs us that its author is the chairman of the North-American branch of the World Jewish Congress. There's the rub!

MORE MATERIAL ON VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S MIDEAST TRIP

Backs Israeli Expansionism

LD031930Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale has concluded his visit to and talks in Israel. One should mention that President Carter defined the tasks of Mondale's visit in a conversation with editors from small American towns; he said certain symbolic things would be done to affirm U.S. adherence to the idea of defending Israel's security.

I must say that Mondale did not spare any effort to assure Begin and his colleagues in the fullest sense of the word, but of course this sort of thing is not confined to the U.S. vice president. Mondale did not hesitate to exalt the Israeli prime minister, who has excelled his predecessors in drawing up and applying the Israeli expansionist policy in the Middle East; Mondale made it abundantly clear that the Israeli rulers should not fear American pressure to change that policy. In the light of all this Mondale's pronouncements about the need for Israel to return to specified borders in the course of a Middle East settlement are considered by observers to change nothing. This move was addressed to Egypt, which is tired of Israel's intransigence, and was aimed at sweetening another bitter pill for Cairo.

During his visit to occupied Jerusalem, Mondale made it abundantly clear that the United States expects the Egyptian president to make more concessions to Israel, while the United States works for resumption of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. It seems that the main talking point was the Palestine issue; Washington--in words as well as actions--expresses full support for the Israeli line that rejects the right of the Palestinian Arab people to establish their independent state. In connection with this issue, it is known that Cairo has taken several steps, retreating from the general Arab line drawn up at the Rabat summit conference. Washington and Tel Aviv are counting on a new concession on the part of the Egyprian president at the expense of the Palestinians. Naturally, the deal being cooked up behind the backs of the Arab peoples dismays most of them, primarily the Palestinians. It was condemned by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In a conversation with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR he points out that the comprehensive political settlement for the Middle East conflict can only be realized on the basis of a just solution to the Palestine issue. Yasir 'Arafat also points out the necessity of Israeli forces withdrawing from all Arab lands occupied since 1967. He says: There is no other acceptable foundation for a comprehensive settlement in the region except the Soviet-American joint statement on the Middle East.

Weakens Egypt's Positions

LD032032Y Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

["From One Deadlock into Another"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 3, TASS--The vice president of the United States, Walter Mondale, concluded talks with the Israeli prime minister, Begin, and Defence Minister Weizman and arrived today in Alexandria for a meeting with Egypt's President as-Sadat.

As noted by the New York DAILY NEWS, Walter Mondale is trying to take the Israeli-Egyptian talks out of the deadlock, in other words to achieve a reanimation of the notorious As-Sadat initiative. So far his efforts have not produced the desired results. The Israeli leaders have again confirmed the tough position of Israel which refuses to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab territories and flatly objects to the creation of a Palestinian state. Israel received all it wanted and does not want to concede anything.

The present visit by the U.S. vice president is a continuation of the shuttle diplomacy of the former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. Life shows that every new round of Washington's talks with Tel Aviv and Cairo leads only to a toughening of Israel's demands and a weakening of Egypt's positions. It was the same this time. The Israeli leaders rejected the latest "As-Sadat plan" and told Mondale that they will agree to a meeting of Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, which the United States proposes to hold in London in mid-July with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state, Vance, only if Cairo makes further concessions.

The U.S. vice president solidarised with Israel's position. Speaking at a press conference, held after the talks with Begin, Mondale said that Israel's proposals concerning the return to Egypt of a part of the Sinai Peninsula, which even As-Sadat had rejected as unacceptable, could serve as a basis for solving the problem of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. He said Arabs would have to make difficult and painful decisions. This was an obvious hint about the inevitability of territorial concessions by Arabs to Israel. Under the pretext of the need to "ensure Israel's security" he actually justified Tel Aviv's refusal to return occupied territories and its objection to the creation of a Palestinian state, as it is demanded by Arab countries.

So the results of the latest visit by a high-placed American representative to Israel confirm once again the truth that the policy of concessions and unprincipled compromises, no matter how As-Sadat justifies his capitulatory course, cannot lead to a settlement in the Middle East.

Such a settlement can be ensured only by way of Israel's strict fulfilment of Resolution Number 242 of the United Nations Security Council that provides for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, for recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area. But neither Israel nor the United States, that supports it, want to fulfil this resolution. It appears that As-Sadat, too, does not want this. He still clings to his "initiative" of separate talks which, as it is obvious to all, is a total failure. This is evidenced, in particular, by As-Sadat's decision, adopted after today's meeting with Mondale, to send his foreign minister to London to continue the separate talks with Israel on humiliating terms for Egypt.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN YEMENI CONFLICT

Troops on Border

LD031953Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden Radio has broadcast a statement by a spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which says that troops are being concentrated for aggression against the country on the south Yemeni border.

The Yemeni people, the statement stresses, will not stand idle in the face of aggressive actions directed by inimical foreign forces which have already tried once and are still trying to plunge the people into an internal conflict.

Yemen Radio broadcast a statement by the republic's defense minister, who stressed that if south Yemen is forced to fight it will not fight alone. The PDRY, he said, can count on help from its allies, both within the Arab world and beyond.

Arab League Action

LD031903Y Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

At its emergency session, held in Cairo at the initiative of Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the Council of the Arab League took a decision to "freeze" diplomatic relations between 15 Arab states represented at the (?session and) the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Formally, the reason for such an unprecedented action was allegations that Aden was implicated in the murder of north Yemeni President al-Ghashmi, which happened in San'a'.

Although these accusations were categorically rejected by the south Yemeni leaders in a letter sent to the Arab League, the sponsors of the Cairo session used this forum to provide an excuse for gross (?interference in the) internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which recently fell victim to a dangerous conspiracy by the reactionary forces.

A freeze on diplomatic relations, observers say, means a halt to technical assistance as well as other forms of economic pressure on Aden which is interested specifically in oil deliveries. It is known that originally Cairo's main aim in sponsoring the session was to secure the support of as many Arab states as possible for its efforts to move the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks off dead centre. The progressive Arab countries such as Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization refused to attend the Cairo session because they firmly come out for the complete liberation of the Israeli occupied Arab lands and implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. In these conditions the sponsors of this forum, using the threadbare slogans of struggle against communism and "communist infiltration" as a cover-up, began fanning up a provocative campaign against a sovereign Arab state--the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A number of session participants used the session's rostrum for slanderous assertions distorting the policy of the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries.

Meantime everybody knows who actually causes tension in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. Even the bourgeois press does not conceal that Saudi Arabia is involved in subversion in that strategically important area. The failure of the recent coup attempt in Aden was rightly regarded in many Arab circles as a setback for Riyadh and its imperialist allies.

At the same time the results of the Cairo session make it obvious that these forces have not abandoned their plans and seek as before to weaken the progressive regime in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and sow discord between the two Yemeni states. In reply to machinations by reaction the Central Committee of the United Political Organization the National Front urged all public organizations and the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to heighten their revolutionary vigilance and to safeguard the gains of the revolution.

Moves To Normalize Relations

LD042302Y Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 4, TASS--The leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is making every effort to normalise relations with northern Yemen. It expressed readiness to hold talks with this aim in view with representatives of the Yemen Arab Republic on the resumption of diplomatic relations.

At the same time, the imperialist forces and Arab reaction are doing their utmost to deepen the split between the two Yemens and instigate an armed conflict between them. They are clearly building up tensions on the borders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Western news agencies report that along the borders of south Yemen concentration of troops, detachments of mercenaries recruited by Saudi Arabia and, as the FRANCE PRESSE agency notes, of military personnel of the Iranian expeditionary corps in Oman is taking place.

Beirut, July 4, TASS--Addressing a press conference here, Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, a minister of the government of the People's Democratic Yemen has been persistently working since the outbreak of the present crisis for a political settlement of relations between southern and northern Yemen, and resolutely opposing all attempts at pushing events to an outbreak of a fraticidal bloody war.

The minister condemned the campaign of lies and slanders unleashed in some Arab countries against the Democratic Yemen. It is deplorable, he said, that the League of Arab States is led along by the imperialist forces. The session of the Council of the league in Cairo adopted decisions under the pressure of the circles hostile to the Yemen revolution, which are aimed at isolating and stifling Democratic Yemen.

Certain forces, M.A. 'Ushaysh stressed, clearly strive to create a permanent seat of tensions in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. Provocations are continuing, and last Sunday troops of northern Yemen, instigated from the outside, captured two populated localities in the fourth province of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, but were thrown back.

The minister warned that if Saudi Arabia and other reactionary regimes take part in the aggression being prepared, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will be forced to resort to aid of friendly states.

Baghdad, July 4, TASS--The newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B writes that reactionary Arab circles and their imperialist patrons have started forming detachments of mercenaries for struggle against the progressive regime of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The newspaper assesses the latest decisions of the Council of the League of Arab States as an escalation of the provocative campaign against the Democratic Yemen.

Amman, July 4, TASS--The Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y quotes well informed sources as saying that the Council of the League of Arab states adopted at its session in Cairo secret decisions as regards measures "for countering communist influence in the Arab countries". Thus, in particular, it was decided to pull the efforts of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Persian Gulf emirates and other reactionary regimes for struggle against the progressive forces in the Middle East.

Beirut, July 4, TASS--The Palestine resistance movement resolutely condemns the political and economic sanctions of the Council of the League of Arab states against the Democratic Yemen, said Yasir 'Abd Rabu, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Palestine resistance movement, he said, comes out together with all the progressive forces in the Arab world on the side of Democratic Yemen against the intrigues and plots of imperialism and reaction.

Support for Central Committee

LD041141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Aden, 28 June TASS--The Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] is continuing to receive telegrams backing its actions in unmasking the attempted antipopular coup by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, former chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, and his two accomplices--Salih Ghanim Salih and 'Ali Salim al-'Awar.

The country's workers, peasants and employees are declaring their loyalty to the cause of the revolution and their determination to raise their vigilance still higher with respect to any sort of intrigues aimed against the gains of the people of south Yemen.

Beirut, 28 June--The Lebanese newspaper AL-NIDA writes: By thwarting the attempted coup in Aden the Yemen people have won a historic victory and dealt a crushing blow to the perfidious designs of reaction. Imperialism and its henchmen in the Arab world have unleashed an unbridled campaign against the south Yemen revolution, which is playing an important part in the national liberation movement in the Arab countries and in the support of the forces of progress in Africa. Seized with malice and hatred for the PDRY, they prepared a coup in the hope of doing the same thing to the south Yemen revolution that As-Sadat did to the Egyptian revolution. The newspaper AL-WATAN notes that the PDRY's victories in building a new state and its progressive foreign policy have become a stumbling block to imperialism and reaction on the path of their implementation of their criminal designs in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea regions. The newspaper AS-SAFIR writes that Saudi Arabia was the real organizer and inspirer of the failed coup. The thwarting of the attempted coup still does not mean that the danger has passed, the newspaper emphasizes. Saudi Arabia and the other reactionary regimes will continue to seek to undermine stability in the PDRY.

REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION IN LEBANON

Continued Beirut Fighting

LD040510Y Moscow TASS in English 0222 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 3, TASS--Artillery fire intensified towards evening today in the Ayn al-Rummana and Furn as-Shubbak districts. Gun and rocket salvos as well as artillery shelling increased once again. The radio reported new clases between the conservative military formations and the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon.

In west Beirut business activity has dropped substantially, in the east of the city it has ceased completely: shops, banks, schools are closed, no cars are seen in the streets, citizens are afraid to leave their homes, lest they be caught in the fire exchanges or fall victim to possible combat operations.

Beirut Casualty Figures

LD041912Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 4, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital remains alarming and explosive. In spite of the ceasefire agreement reached between conservative right-wing Christian detachments and the inter-Arab force, exchanges of fire with the use of all types of weapons continued throughout the whole day yesterday till late in the evening. In some places was registered stepped up activity of snipers, who opened fire on people appearing in the streets.

A large number of buildings was destroyed during the artillery duel. Two shells exploded yesterday near the presidential palace. The operation of the Beirut sea port has been almost completely paralysed. A foreign cargo ship, which was moored at the pier, was damaged by several shells.

Tension ran high throughout the whole of last night. Explosions and bursts of sub-machine-gun fire could be heard in various parts of the capital.

According to preliminary date, more than 100 people were killed and several hundred were injured as a result of three days of pitched battles.

Waldheim Concern

LD040310Y Moscow TASS in English 0220 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 3, TASS--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim voiced deep concern over the new sharpening of the situation in Lebanon. An official statement circulated here points out that the resumption of combat operations in the Beirut area and other parts of Lebanon, resulting in a considerable number of civilian victims, seriously undermine efforts by the international community to ensure peace and security not in that country alone, but in all of the Middle East.

Kurt Waldheim appealed to all the sides involved in the conflict to cease fire immediately and refrain from actions likely to sharpen the situation in the region still more.

USSR Position

LD042028Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Aleksandr Kosmov commentary]

[Text] The situation in southern Lebanon stirs deep anxiety among Soviet citizens [words indistinct] the world peace-loving forces. Over 3 weeks have elapsed since the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon was announced, and the situation in this area remains tense.

The armed formations of the rightwing forces, which are trampling underfoot the zone of the [word indistinct] belt in close cooperation with the Israeli Army are increasing their provocations against the international emergency forces and are refusing to place Lebanese territory under the control of these forces. Meanwhile, Israeli aircraft and naval ships are regularly violating the sovereignty of Lebanon and are carrying out attacks on its territory. In other words the situation created by Israel is providing it the opportunity to maintain its control over the regions of southern Lebanon and to use them as a bridgehead for committing further hostile actions against this Arab country.

On this occasion we would like to recall the warning issued by the Soviet delegate during the UN Security Council debate on the question of Israeli aggression against Lebanon last March. The Soviet delegate at that time (?put forward) the Soviet Union's position and demanded the strong denunciation of this deed by UN Security Council resolution as a violation of the sovereignty of international (?borders) and security. It was necessary to curb Israel's aggressive policy toward neighboring Arab countries. The Soviet Union considers that the sending of UN emergency forces to Lebanon should take into account Israel's responsibility as aggressor.

The Soviet delegate at that time pointed out that introducing these provisions in the resolutions was necessary both from the viewpoint of protecting Lebanon's interests and from the viewpoint of considering the principles of the UN Charter regulating the use of this organization's forces to maintain international peace and security. It is known that these proposals, supported by many Security Council members, were opposed by the U.S. delegate, who put forward the draft resolution. However, the Soviet delegate took into consideration the request of the Lebanese Government, did not obstruct the adoption of this resolution and (?abstained) from voting.

The present situation in southern Lebanon confirms the accuracy of the Soviet position. The Soviet Union [words indistinct] the Israeli aggression against Lebanon from the fact that this aggression was a premeditated blow directed against the Arab national liberation movement and the possibility of reaching a just Middle East settlement. Stemming from its principled policy of supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples, the Soviet Union denounced the Israeli armed intervention, supported by the imperialist quarters, in Lebanon's affairs and called upon all those who hold peace dear to unify efforts to halt Israel's aggression and to get its forces immediately withdrawn from Lebanese territory. In the present stage the Soviet Union is demanding implementation of the UN Security Council resolution for complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanese territory and for the unconditional reinstatement of Lebanese control over all the country's territory.

ISRAELIS CONTINUE BRUTAL TREATMENT OF ARAB PRISONERS

ID031146Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 3 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Amman, July 3, TASS--The Arab patriots languishing in Israeli prisons are as previously subjected to brutal tortures and maltreatment. The representation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Amman reported that two political prisoners had died as a result of tortures in the prisons of the towns of Nabulus and Sarafand. Protesting against the brutalities of the prison warders, the imprisoned Palestinians in these jails went on hunger strike. Mayors of the Arab towns and elders of villages on the Western Bank of the Jordan River addressed telegrams of protest to the military authorities.

MORE MATERIAL ON USSR VISIT OF MADAGASCAR'S RATSIRAKA

Issuance of Communique

LD042024Y Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--A Soviet-Malagasy communique on the official visit to the USSR by the president of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka (June 29-July 5) was published here today. It says that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Didier Ratsiraka had conducted talks. These talks passed in the atmosphere of cordiality, trust and mutual understanding that is characteristic of relations between the two countries.

Expressed during the talks was the mutual striving to strengthen and expand Soviet-Malagasy relations in the political, economic, trade, technical, cultural and other fields. The closeness or identity of the positions of the sides on the most important problems of the present international situation was confirmed, as well as their solidarity in the struggle for the freedom, independence and social progress of peoples, for lasting peace on earth, the communique says.

The Soviet side noted with satisfaction that the Malagasy people, implementing the principles and tasks of the "charter of the Malagasy socialist revolution", has achieved a strengthening of its national independence in the struggle against forces of internal and external reaction, thus facilitating also the consolidation of the country's international positions.

The president of Madagascar noted the big importance of the Soviet Union's experience in building a new society. He also stressed the importance of the aid given by the USSR to the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling for full and final liberation from colonial domination, for liquidating the grave aftermaths of colonialism.

The communique says that the two sides stressed the need of further building up efforts with the aim of assisting the positive processes of the relaxation of international tension. In this connection they noted the exceptional importance of the declaration on the deepening and consolidation of the relaxation of international tension, that was adopted at the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly. They declared for the need of the speediest convocation of a world disarmament conference.

The Soviet Union and Madagascar stressed the particular danger presented to the peoples of Africa and the cause of peace in the whole world by the plans to create nuclear arms in the Republic of South Africa and Israel. They come out for preventing the implementation of these plans, the communique says.

It says that special attention was given to the development of the situation in Africa. The sides resolutely condemn the interference of NATO countries in the internal affairs of the Republic of Zaire and also the attempts to create the so-called "pan-African force" under the auspices and with the aid of these countries for interference in the internal affairs of African countries. The Soviet Union and Madagascar come out for the speediest establishment of relations of peace and goodneighbourhood in the Horn of Africa and for the normalisation of relations between Somalia and Ethiopia.

The communique stressed that the sides strongly condemn the racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and southern Rhodesia and the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racists. They demand the immediate handing over of full power to the people of Zimbabwe in the person of the Patriotic Front, the withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia in accordance with United Nations decisions, the handing over of power to the people of that country in the person of SWAPO and come out for the ending of the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

The USSR and Madagascar come out for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the socialist community and African states and declare that they will firmly rebuff any attempts to damage this friendship, the communique says.

In the course of the exchange of views on the situation in the Indian Ocean area the Soviet and the Malagasy sides declared in support of the striving of the area's peoples to turn the ocean into a zone of peace. They called for the liquidation of all existing foreign bases in the Indian Ocean basin and for the prevention of the creation of new ones.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar noted the growing contribution made by the non-alignment movement to the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for peace, security and relaxation of international tension, for the strengthening of national independence. They condemn attempts by imperialist and other reactionary forces to split and weaken this movement, the communique notes.

The sides highly evaluated the results of the visit to the USSR by President Ratsiraka and the talks that were conducted and became an important contribution to the cause of developing friendship, mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

5 Jul Departure

LD042315Y Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Simferopol, July 5, TASS--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has left the Soviet Union today. He was on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. Apart from Moscow, the head of the Malagasy state visited Armenia (a Soviet republic in the Transcaucasus) and the southern coast of the Crimea(Ukraine).

WESTERN NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED

LD032042Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of the United States and the Pretoria regime are negotiating measures to broaden cooperation in the nuclear field. Specifically the United States expresses readiness to provide enriched uranium to South African nuclear units. The talks are being held in an atmosphere of top secrecy. Other Western powers, Federal Germany included, also widely cooperate with South Africa in the nuclear field. The OAU, in a special statement, has strongly censured nuclear cooperation between the West and South Africa as a grave threat to peace on the continent and the security of its independent states.

'UNLAWFUL' U.S. COOPERATION WITH PRETORIA EXAMINED

LD051024Y Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 5 TASS--Contrary to the repeated U.N. bans on arms deliveries to South Africa, the United States is continuing unlawful cooperation with the racialists of Pretoria, it is reported in the magazine "NATION" by Michael Klare, official of the Institute for Policy Study, and Eric Prokosh, chairman of the American Friends Service Committee.

With the blessing of the administration and in circumvention of the embargo, imposed by international community, the authors note, beginning with 1963 the U.S. corporations made use of numerous channels to sell armaments and military equipment to the Vorster regime for suppressing the growing domestic oppostion to the methods it uses in governing the country.

The military-industrial complex has directly or indirectly provided the South African Airforce with 40 percent of its aircraft, which were used by the Republic of South Africa during the 1975 South African invasion of Angola.

In conformity with the secret memorandum of the [word indistinct] Security Council of 1969, the United States agreed to dispatch to the Republic of South Africa a "considerable quantity of military supplies." The authors of the article point out that armaments for the Voster regime were sent not only by corporations, which have their headquarters in the territory of the United States, but also by their branches in Western Europe.

The unlawful U.S. military cooperation with Pretoria was financed by the major bank of the United States. Thus, in 1973 the U.S. Export-Import Bank granted loans for deliveries to the South African militarists of "Beechcraft-55" and "Beechcraft-58 Baron" aircraft. In May 1976 the same bank granted a regular loan on easy terms amounting to 163,000 dollars for the sale to Pretoria of transport planes, which are used for paratroop assaults.

Close military cooperation with the South African racialists continues today, too, the authors of the article point out. In spite of the White House's promises to reconsider the question of arms deliveries to South Africa, the association of aircraft producers reported this March that the administration had approved the sale to the Republic of South Africa of additional 60-70 aircraft worth more than 3.5 million dollars.

PRC DELEGATION TOURS ZAIRE, PROMISES MORE MILITARY AID

LD031554Y Moscow International Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A high-ranking Chinese delegation visiting Zaire has ended a tour of the country and returned to Kinshasa. The group is led by deputy chief of the general staff Chih Hao-tien. It visited areas along the border of Angola and a naval base manned by Chinese naval advisers. Chih Hao-tien had talks with President Mobutu and promised a marked increase in Chinese military supplies, including tanks, artillery and warships.

Peking fully sided with the recent NATO military intervention in Zaire directed against a rebellion against the Mobutu regime.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF ANC, SWAPO, FRONT MEETING

LD032254Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, July 3, TASS--The NATO powers are now openly interfering in African affairs in an effort to stem the rising tide of the national liberation movement in the continent and to divide the African countries. At the same time, the imperialist states have become more active in supporting of the racist regimes in the south of Africa in order to impose their own forms of a "settlement" on the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

This is said in a joint statement published here upon the conclusion of a meeting of representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa, the South-West Africa People's Organisation, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and other liberation movements in Africa.

Participants in the meeting stressed their determination to carry forward their fight against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and to win complete freedom for the African continent. They highly appreciated the all-round assistance given to the freedom fighters in Africa by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD030834Y Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, July 3, TASS--Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Fernandez Cossio has ended his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

He said before departure for home that during his visit a fruitful exchange of views was held on the problems of strategy and tactics of the progressive states within the framework of the nonalignment movement, and in the anti-imperialist struggle.

SOVIET AID TO INDIAN SPACE PROGRAM PROMOTES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD032302Y Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

["Cooperation in Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, July 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Kolganov reports: "The Soviet Union renders India and other developing countries unselfish aid in the sphere of space exploration, promoting the acceleration of their socio-economic progress," stated the Indian delegate Yashpal at the 21st session of the UN committee for the utilization of space for peaceful purposes.

The Indian press unanimously notes that India's successes in space exploration would have been unthinkable without close cooperation with the Soviet Union. A vivid example is the launching of India's first artificial earth satellite "Aryabata" in April 1975 by a Soviet carrier rocket from USSR territory. By now the Indian satellite has made about 17,000 revolutions and is functioning normally.

Soviet scientists and specialists have given vigorous assistance in preparing for the launching of the second Indian satellite whose engineering model passed all trials at India's space centre. It will provide Indian scientists with valuable information on their country's mineral reserves and the riches of the continental shelf of the ocean, on hydraulic resources and the state of the snowcap in the Indian Himalayas. Data on space research are of invaluable practical importance for the development of the national economy, agriculture first of all. In 1980 India will put its first communications satellite into terrestrial orbit which will open up wide prospects for developing the country's communications system.

Thanks to the joint work by Soviet and Indian scientists in space exploration, the skill of Indian research personnel increased to a point where they can tackle complicated scientific and technical space exploration tasks on their own. The implementation of the new space experiment will furthur strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

AFGHAN LEADER NOTES ECONOMIC TASKS, REACTIONARY PLOTS

LD291416Y Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 29, TASS--No state can achieve progress in the political and social fields without creating a solid economic base, said Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki. He stressed that the young republic inherited from the old regime an economy burdened with serious difficulties. Under these conditions, he said, Afghanistan is forced to turn for aid to friendly countries.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council stressed that the government will welcome the participation of national petty and medium bourgeoisie in implementing the five-year plan, which is now being drawn up.

He went on to say that the implementation of the land reform will give a powerful impetus to the development of the republic's economy and will make it possible to ensure the employment of the polulation. Millions of Afghans, who were forced to leave their country in search of work, can return home and devote all of their strength and energies for the benefit of the people, in the name of construction of a new society.

N.M. Taraki called on the people to vigilance and noted that both in the country and outside its reactionary forces are in action. They are hatching plots and waging a malicious propaganda campaign against the revolutionary line of the Republic of Afghanistan.

INDOCHINA

HANOI RADIO DENIAL OF SRV INVASION OF CAMBODIA CITED

LD031335Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Provocative Fabrication"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 June--Hanoi Radio today officially rejected as a patent forgery the reports by Western news agencies, including Voice of America, alleging that Vietnamese troops numbering 70,000-80,000 men had crossed Cambodia's borders and advanced to a distance of up to 60km.

The facts indicate quite the opposite, the Hanoi Radio broadcast states. In the past few days large forces of Cambodian troops have repeatedly invaded Vietnamese territory in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Long An, An Giang and others, perpetrating criminal attacks on peaceful villages. In some cases the Cambodians have advanced into Vietnamese territory to a depth of 10km. In some regions these troops were still on Vietnamese territory yesterday. The Vietnamese Armed Forces are striking at the invading Cambodian troops, forcing them to retreat. Hundreds of Cambodian soldiers and officers have been put out of action during the fighting, and prisoners have been taken and weapons and equipment captured.

KHIEU ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING MARKING SRV'S 2D ANNIVERSARY

LD032332Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--An enlarged meeting of the Central Board of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, devoted to the second anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was held today at Moscow's friendship house. The ambassador of the SRV in the USSR, Nguyen Huu Khieu, described the achievements of the Vietnamese people in socialist construction, and the difficulties they have to overcome because of the gross and open pressure from the Chinese authorities. He expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and Leonid Brezhnev personally for the constant aid and support to Vietnam and its just struggle.

On behalf of the multimillion activists of the society, meeting participants pledged resolute support to the SRV's efforts aimed at building a new society, at defending the inalienable rights of the Vietnamese people.

Anniversary Observance

LD040416Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vietnam has celebrated its second anniversary as a socialist republic. Xuan Thuy, general secretary of the Standing Committee to the republic's National Assembly has made a statement for Radio Moscow in this connection. Here is the gist of what he said:

Xuan Thuy began by describing the formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1976 as a major historic landmark in the life of the Vietnamese people. Proceedings from the decisions the Vietnamese Communist Party took at its fourth congress, he said, the National Assembly has endorsed a program of domestic and foreign policies, a program for building a peaceful, independent and single Socialist Vietnam. Work is under way to draw up a constitution. When the draft is ready it will be put before the nation for discussion. A representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has taken his legitimate place at the United Nations.

Xuan Thuy then pointed to the progress made by the Vietnamese people over these 2 years in building a new society. Workers' participation in collective economic management becomes increasingly weighty. The wounds of war are being healed. The government has introduced free education and free medical services everywhere. Living standards are rising. Engaged in peaceful constructive endeavor, the Vietnamese people strive for lasting peace. But the border conflicts unleashed by Kampuchea's ruling circles and the provocative hue and cry raised by the Peking leadership over the so-called problem of Chinese emigrants indicates that the road of peaceful independent development chosen by Vietnam is not to everyone's liking.

The people of Vietnam, Xuan Thuy said, are ready to live in peace and friendship with all peoples but no force can push them from the road chosen. History has shown this. As a full-fledged member of the world socialist community, Vietnam is sure of the assistance and support of its friends and brothers. The people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are ready to surmount any difficulties and obstacles in building a peaceful, independent and united motherland.

NHAN DAN ACCOUNT OF PRC INTERFERENCE REPORTED

LD032208Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A recent NHAN DAN editorial points out that China is shouting its totally unfounded allegation of Vietnamese maltreatment of Chinese emigrants to the whole world, and at the same time is deliberately prolonging the Vietnam-China negotiations, during which procedural matters concerning the departure of these persons from Vietnam is to be debated. Commentator Boris Andrianov said:

The provocative nature of Peking's new trick is quite obvious. In Peking, they clearly demonstrate their deliberate reluctance to solve a problem artificially created by the Chinese side. It follows that the dispute is not over the so-called question of persons of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam. To all appearances, the Chinese leadership is aiming to protract this problem to make use of it as a weapon for the implementation of its own unseemly political schemes.

Crude interference in Vietnam's internal affairs, attempts to exert pressure on this sovereign state, the openly hostile actions of the Maoists in regard to the socialist country--all this is the result of a deliberate policy developed by Peking and aimed at further worsening bilateral relations. The severe trials the Vietnamese people have had to endure in their struggle for freedom and independence are well-known as is the amount of blood they shed in fighting for the right to a new life against the French colonialists and the American imperialists. Nevertheless, Peking has unilaterally annulled all agreements with Vietnam regarding the provision of economic aid to this country desolated during the U.S. agression. This step by the Maoists, taken in relation to the first socialist country in Southeast Asia, cannot be described as other than cynical and hypocritical. By deliberately building a slanderous campaign against Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese leadership would like to make it more difficult for peaceful life to be organized in that country and to slow down its progress along the road of economic development. Behind these aims, it is not difficult to discern the hegemonistic aims of the present leaders of the PRC in Southeast Asia. The existence of an economically advanced, sovereign socialist state, which consistently conducts an anti-imperialist policy, clearly does not conform to Peking's schemes.

The provocative schemes of the Maoists against the SRV again show the true worth of Peking's lying declaration that it would never aim at hegemony.

PRC HALT OF AID TO SRV SERVES HEGEMONISTIC AMBITIONS

LD032007Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan]

[Text] China has undertaken another hostile action against Vietnam. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, quoting the official Chinese agency NCNA, reports that Peking has decided to put a complete halt to all aid to Vietnam and to recall its specialists from the country. Earlier, the Peking regime stopped the implementation of the overwhelming majority of programs of economic and technical aid to the neighboring country, which is recovering from the serious wounds inflicted by imperialist aggression. All this is performed to the accompaniment of crude, unfounded attacks against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is allegedly slighting its citizens of Chinese nationality. Using this pretext, the PRC leaders are exerting open pressure on Vietnam. It is not difficult to see behind this Peking's hegemonistic aims in Southeast Asia. The Chinese leaders' calculations clearly do not encompass the existence of a developed, strong, Socialist Vietnam which is firmly conducting an anti-imperialist policy.

BRIDGE PROJECT FIRST SOVIET-ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION IN LAOS

BK3010462 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpts] Houa Phan is a province which is located in the northeastern region of the LPDR. Sam Neua is the provincial capital of the province and straddles route 6 at kilometer marker No 106. A bridge is under construction over the Nom Gnang River, where Soviet specialists and Lao workers are busily performing construction work.

The construction of the bridge is not easy, because the site is in the middle of a jungle many kilometers from town. The site can be reached only by helicopter. The first stage of construction has been completed. In the next stage, Soviet equipment--cranes, welders, drillers and other machines--will arrive in Laos. This means that the Lao workers will have another opportunity to learn new techniques. In the near future, the Nam Gnang River will be conquered in the rainy season, and the bridge will become the first friendship construction project in this republic.

USSR-DPRK GROUP OFFICIAL REVIEWS SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK030820Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0945 GMT 25 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation begins on 25 June in the Soviet Union. Comrade [Elizhnov], deputy chairman of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association Central Committee, said:

During the solidarity month, various mass rallies of friendship, solidarity events and film exhibitions will be held in many Soviet cities including Moscow, Leningrad, [name indistinct], Vladivostok, Alma Ata and Khabarovsk--in the industrial complexes and colleges which are the member organizations of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association. Lecture meetings on the achievements of the Korean people and workers in socialist construction will also be staged. The solidarity month events will also include writers and reporters who visited the brotherly nation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] and with representatives of Soviet social circles.

The Soviet people are well aware of the Korean people's aspiration for the nation's democratic reunification. The Soviet people, therefore, consistently support the striving of the DPRK for the nation's independent reunification without interference by the imperialist foreign forces and for the normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

As is known, the Soviet Union is making persistent efforts to ease world tension, along with the socialist nations, and to eliminate this tension through joint efforts with the (?hostile) countries. No tasks are more important today than the removal of tension, the end of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and the comprehensive effort to achieve disarmament. The implementation of the UN resolution to create favorable conditions for converting the armistice to a permanent peace in Korea and accelerate the nation's peaceful reunification, will greatly contribute to the settlement of the Korean Peninsula question, and will exert a beneficial influence upon the situation in this area.

This year we mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association. I am pleased to point out that this association has been a popular one in many Soviet cities and republics. Members of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association Central Committee and many other participants have staged many events introducing the lives of the Korean people in their respective local areas, and maintained relations with and helped the organizations of the same sectors in the DPRK. Thus, the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association has actively participated in various friendship events with the Korean people's struggle; and the Soviet people will demonstrate through active participation in these events during solidarity month their faithfulness to proletarian internationalism and express their steadfast solidarity with the people struggling for social and national liberation.

The Soviet people's support for the just cause of the nation's reunification by the Korean people is based on the spirit of solidarity with the brotherly people who share the same ideology. Our standpoint is well reflected in the USSR-DPRK Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. This year marks the 17th anniversary of the conclusion of this agreement. The Soviet people are pleased to see that the brotherly relations and broad cooperation between the two peoples have been developed and enhanced in accordance with mutual interests and benefits.

I am convinced that solidarity month, which is observed in our country, will serve as yet another occasion for the Soviet people to demonstrate their ardent support, on the basis of internationalism, for the just struggle for peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation by the people of the DPRK.

MAYDAR LAUDS SOVIET SUPPORT OF MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT

LD031231Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27 signed to press 26 Jun 78 p 19 LD

[Correspondent interview with D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "Mongolia: Along the Road of October"]

[Excerpts] It was 57 years ago--11 July 1921--that a turning point occurred in the life of the Mongolian people--the people's revolution was accomplished. It opened very broad horizons of confident and dynamic social progress for Mongolia and became an important element in the process of the profound and all-embracing changes in the world whose foundation was laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution. Under the leadership of their tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the MPRP--the Mongolian people have achieved outstanding accomplishments in building a new life.

An EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA correspondent asked Comrade D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, to describe what tasks the Mongolian people are resolving in greeting their great holiday in 1978.

The Mongolian working people, Comrade D. Maydar said, guided by the MPRP and relying on the all-round aid of the great Soviet people, have effected a transition from medieval backwardness to socialism, by passing an entire social formation--capitalism. The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is now an agrarian-industrial state with a rapidly developing economy and flourishing culture.

The fraternal, truly internationalist aid of the USSR is of exceptionally important significance in the life of the Mongolian people, Comrade D. Maydar stressed. "The course toward the further development and intensification of indestructible friendship and all-round close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal states and toward the consolidation by every means of the unity of the countries of the socialist community has been and remains the cornerstone and unshakable principle and central direction of our policy," Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, noted at the 17th MPRP Congress.

Mongolian-Soviet relations are dynamic and fruitful at the present stage. The 1974 visit to the MPR by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was a major contribution to the intensification of all-round cooperation between our parties and countries. An important part in the consolidation of our relations was played by the 1976 visit to the Soviet Union by the MPR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal.

Economic cooperation between our countries is comprehensive. The USSR supplies Mongolia with appropriate credits, carries out planning and research work, delivers complete sets of equipment and materials, and sends specialists on business trips to render technical assistance.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia have coordinated their national economic plans for the current 5-year plan. They pay special attention to the development of cooperation in key sectors of the MPR's economy. [paragraph continues]

With the Soviet Union's fraternal support it is planned to construct over 240 projects and develop 230,000 hectares of virgin land in 1976-1980. This program is being successfully fulfilled.

The creation of joint enterprises for developing important types of minerals on MPR territory is a major step in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. This new form of cooperation is being successfully applied in the construction of the Erdenet Mongolian-Soviet mining and enrichment combine for the extraction and processing of copper and molybdenum ore. The construction project is the largest ever in our country. Initially it was planned to commission this combine--one of the world's largest--in 1979, but thanks to the creative labor of specialists from the two countries, the first phase of the enterprise will be commissioned as early as this year. Portions of the enrichment chambers, mills, conveyor belts and other equipment have now been installed. Over 100,000 square meters of housing have been constructed in the city of Erdenet.

The activity of another Mongolian-Soviet economic project for the extraction and processing of fluorite and nonferrous metal ores--the Mongolsovtsvemtmet--also deserves attention. In 4 years of work at the association's enterprises, the plans have been considerably overfulfilled for all technical and economic indicators. In the current 5-year plan new mines and fields are to be constructed and existing capacities expanded. This will make it possible to double fluorite production in the country.

The training of skilled workers is of paramount significance for the full and effective utilization of the production capacities constructed or under construction in the MPR with Soviet assistance. In 1976-1977 alone 26,900 engineering and technical workers and skilled workers were trained in all types of instruction. Direct links between ministries and departments and the scientific research organizations of the two countries have become an important element in the consolidation of our economic and scientific and technical cooperation. Contacts are expanding between aymags in the MPR and neighboring rayons and oblasts in the USSR. New forms of cooperation are helping Mongolia to make more effective use of internal reserves and to develop its economy, science and culture more intensively.

Foreign trade between the two countries, which reached R677 million in 1977 as compared with R480 million in 1975, is developing successfully. In all, over the 5-year period, trade turnover will increase over 70 percent. Deliveries of machinery, equipment and transportation facilities from the USSR to Mongolia will particularly increase. The proportion of finished and semifinished goods is constantly growing in the structure of Soviet imports to the MPR. Together with traditional goods, deliveries of fluorite, ore, and various industrial goods produced at enterprises erected with Soviet assistance have been increasing in recent years. Copper and molybdenum concentrate will begin to reach the USSR with the completion of the construction of the Erdenet combine.

Mutually advantageous Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, Comrade D. Maydar noted at the end of the conversation, is an important means of implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS REGULAR PLENARY SESSION

Brezhnev Delivers Report

LD031712Y Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--A regular plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee opened here today.

It heard a report "On the Further Development of the Agriculture of the USSR" delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC.

Speakers in the debate on the report were: Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Geydar Aliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Sergey Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Territorial Committee of the CPSU, Nikolay Priyezzhev, first secretary of the Ryazan Regional Committee of the CPSU, Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU CC continues.

Decision Adopted

LD041124Y Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, which was opened on Monday, today discussed the report by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture." The plenum promoted Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, from alternate member to full member of the CPSU Central Committee.

On this the CPSU Central Committee plenum ended its proceedings.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS ROUTINE MEETING

LD041810Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to discuss questions related to the holding of the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation.

The Presidium discussed proposals on the agenda and the order of work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session and adopted a corresponding decision.

The questions considered were related to drafts of a law on the USSR Council of Ministers, a law on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and renunciation of USSR international agreements, and a law on elections to the country's Supreme Soviet. The Presidium decided to submit the draft laws in question for the consideration of the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A series of decrees adopted by the Presidium during the period between sessions of the Supreme Soviet is also to be submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet. A number of other questions concerning the life of the state were also discussed.

As was stressed at the session, the laws which are to be approved by the Supreme Soviet at the session that is opening will be an important link in the system of Soviet legislation and a major step toward implementation of the provisions of the new USSR Constitution and the further development of socialist democracy.

Those who spoke at the session on questions on the agenda were Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities; Kapitonov and Kebin, chairmen of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and Rudenko, USSR prosecutor-general. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the session.

Members of the Presidium expressed profound satisfaction at the decisions of the July 1978 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and noted that the plenum marks a new and exceptionally important milestone in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in further developing agriculture and consistently raising the well-being of the people.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN KREMLIN PALACE

LD151850Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--A session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet parliament, opened at the Great Kremlin Palace today. Taking part in its work are deputies Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

The agenda of the session, unanimously approved at separate meetings of both houses of the parliament--the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities--includes the following items: draft law on the Council of Ministers of the USSR, draft law on the procedure of the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties of the USSR, draft law on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the endorsement of decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

A report on the draft law on the Council of Ministers of the USSR was delivered by Deputy Aleksey Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 5 July reports: "The deputies greeted with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kulakov, Kunayev, Mazurov, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov."]

Kosygin Delivers Report

LD050900Y Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5 TASS--The draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers was elaborated in conformity with the Constitution of the country, the decisions of the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU and the subsequent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee. A statement to this effect was made by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, who was addressing today the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a report on the draft law. The draft is based on the Leninist principles of organisation and activity of the Soviet Government.

Of greatest significance for drafting the law were the pronouncements and directions by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on the questions of development of the political system of Soviet society, of our state of the whole people.

The law, which we are to adopt, is a new major step in the perfection of Soviet legislation, in bringing our legal standards into line with the Constitution and the level of development achieved by Soviet society.

The most important feature of the draft law is the continuity of its provisions with the Leninist ideas and principles of state development. The draft law generalising experience of many years of work of the Soviet Government puts to the foreground questions of economic and social development of society.

Nowadays, economy is one of the decisive sectors of the struggle for communism. Soviet economy, unfamiliar to which are inflation, unemployment and recessions in production--the invariable features of capitalist economy, is developing at a higher rate than production in the capitalist countries. Over the past seven years, the average annual rates of growth of industrial output in this country were almost twice as high as those of the USA, three times as high as those of the Common Market countries and more than 1.7 times greater than those of Japan.

The international prestige of our homeland and its influence on the development of international relations are increasing from year to year, Aleksey Kosygin went on to say. The foreign economic and scientific-technical links of the USSR have considerably broadened in recent years. At present, our country is doing trade with 118 countries of the world.

The draft law says that the USSR Council of Ministers, which is charged with general guidance in the field of relations with foreign states and international organisations, must further ensure a broadening of various forms of Soviet Union's international cooperation.

Concern for peace, implementation of the Leninist peace policy constitute the main aim in the activity of the Council of Ministers in the field of foreign policy and international relations as determined by the new draft law.

The government will be guided by the great will of the Soviet people to peace, its firm determination to uphold peace in the conduct of foreign policy and in deciding questions of ensuring the state security and defence capacity of the country. In it, Aleksey Kosygin said in conclusion, is the essence of the relevant articles of the draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA URGES MORE ECONOMIC EFFORT TO FULFILL 5-YEAR PLAN

LD041329Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Business of One and All"]

[Excerpt] In Minsk recently, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "In 1979-1980 we must all work very strenuously. To fulfill the targets of the 5-Year Plan as a whole we must, in the remaining 2 years, considerably increase the tempo of growth in production and labor productivity and improve many other indicators."

This is all the more important because difficulties and unresolved problems remain in certain links of our economic management. In assessing what has been done we must draw serious lessons from the preliminary results of the first half of the 5-year plan. A proportion of the plants and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to cope with the plans. At a number of enterprises the return on investment is growing only slowly, the shift index of equipment is low, and overexpenditure of metal, raw material, fuel and electricity is tolerated. By putting the vast unused reserves into operation we insure the further raising of production efficiency, a key task of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Efficiency is a broad, multifaceted concept. It is particularly essential now to seek to improve the quality of output, to consolidate the regime of thrift and financial autonomy, and to observe planning discipline unswervingly. It is primarily a case of fulfilling unconditionally the plan targets for all indicators in every collective. They must not be divided into "main" and "secondary," as still sometimes happens. We must legitimize the downgrading of indicators by means of corrections designed to make life easier for some economic managers, and strict control must be established over the full implementation of all sections of the plan without exception--that is what life demands.

The 5-year plan is the vital business of every collective, every Soviet person. To work efficiently means to work not simply in a disciplined, assiduous manner but to work conscientiously, skillfully, fruitfully, to work extremely well. This also means organizing matters rationally in all sectors, assessing correctly the good quality of output and treating material values belonging to the people with care. This means creating in the labor collectives a moral and psychological atmosphere in which every person considers it his duty and is able to work with the maximum effect while the position of idlers, absentees and slipshod workers becomes intolerable. That is how the party poses the question, and that is how communists and millions of participants in all-union competition understand their duties. Those party organizations are acting correctly that analyze from these positions the work in all links of production and submit its results for broad public discussion in order to outline specific ways of improving matters.

The improvement of the leadership of socialist competition merits paramount party attention. Mass patriotic movements under the slogans "The workers' guarantee of a 5-year plan of efficiency and quality," "Not a single bystander!" and "All orders on time" and others which have emerged in recent years need to be developed from the viewpoint of the growing tasks of this second half of the 5-year plan. Daily verification of the course of the pledge's fulfillment, the dissemination and introduction of advanced experience and the pulling up of laggards should occupy a central place in the organization of competition.

At the will of the Soviet people, who unanimously support the party's appeal, this year has become a year of shock labor that will largely determine the success of the 10th 5-Year Plan. That is why, in crossing its equator, it is important to focus our joint efforts on implementing the annual plans and socialist pledges. May more working people set as their noble aim, as the leaders in competition have already done, the task of fulfilling the targets of the first 3 years by the first anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

The letters printed in today's issue express well the spirit of optimism inherent in the Soviet people--the sovereign masters of their country and their future. We are entering the concluding half of the 10th 5-Year Plan with a sense of patriotic pride in what we have achieved and full of faith in new victories for the great cause of communism.

BAYBAKOV REPORTS ECONOMIC SUCCESSES IN CURRENT PLAN

LD041544Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union is succesfully fulfilling the social and economic program for the current 5-year period ending in 1980. Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, commenting on the results of the first half of that period, noted that industrial output has, according to preliminary figures, gone up by 17 percent. Six hundred big new industrial enterprises have appeared mainly in the eastern areas where rich natural resources are being developed. Earnings of 14 million people employed in the nonproduction sphere have gone up 20 percent. The population's real income has, since 1976, increased by more than 10 percent.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3-4 JUL

LD040626 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 3 July reports that mass harvesting of cereal crops is underway in the northern Caspian area. The same program reports that grain harvesting in Astrakhanskaya Oblast amounts to 200,000 hectares.

At 0500 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the first million puds of the new harvest's grain have reached the state storehouses from Crimean farmers. Winter barley, the harvesting of which is in full swing, is said to be arriving at the elevators. The same program reports that the harvesting of grain in the Budzhak steppe in southern Moldavia is underway. The radio also reports that farms in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have laid more than 400,000 tons of hay.

At 1430 GMT the radio reports that the southern oblasts of the Ukraine have begun harvesting peas [as heard], barley and wheat.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that fodder procurement has begun in the Smolenskaya Oblast.

At 1750 GMT the radio informs its listeners that machine operators in north Kazakhstan are conducting fodder procurement at a fast rate.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that areas in south and central Orenburgskaya Oblast will be harvested in 15 days. Over 5 million hectares of grain have been sown in the oblast this year. That figure is over 440,000 hectares more than last year. The same program reports that grain harvesting has started in the south of Zaporozhskaya Oblast.

At 1000 GMT on 5 July the radio informs its listerners that harvesting is underway by machine operators in the Rostovskaya Oblast who have pledged to sell the state 4 million tons of grain this year.

One hour later, at 1100 GMT, the radio reports on the Moldavian harvest saying that this year 600,000 hectares of grain are to be harvested--an increase of 20 percent.

TASS REPORTS ON CONTINUED FLIGHT OF COSMONAUTS

LD031136Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The Soviet manned research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 is continuing in flight. According to the trajectory measurements, the orbital parametres are as follows: maximum distance from the earth's surface--360 km, minimum distance--336 km, period of revolution--91.2 minutes, inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

After breakfast and control of the onboard systems, Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski continue carrying out the planned research and experiments. On the programme of the working day of the international crew today are: earth's photography and medical experiments with the aim of research into metabolism in the organism of the cosmonauts by biochemicals blood indices, physical exercises and a television report. Another joint Soviet-Polish technological experiment in Splav (alloy) equipment is planned on board the orbital complex for the second half of the day today.

According to telemetric information and reports of the crew, the onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Preparations for Return

LD041038Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0948 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Center, 4 July--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski are completing the program of joint research and experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 and preparing the Soyuz-30 spacecraft for return to earth. The crew is carrying out checks on the onboard systems and the propulsion system of the craft, transferring into the descent vehicle the materials from the experiments conducted, and transferring used equipment into the living area. Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski will take to earth, among other things, capsules containing substances obtained on the Splav apparatus, exposed movie and photographic films, correspondence, and insertion trays with biological material on which medical and biological experiments were conducted onboard the orbital complex.

The working program for today also provides for experiments to study the dynamics of the change in composition of a gas medium and research into the quantitative and visual composition of microflora in areas of the complex, physical exercises, as well as a television report. The members of the international crew feel well. The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 are functioning normally.

Research Tasks Performed

LD041554Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Four signatures--Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Klimuk and Hermaszewski--have sealed the document signed on board the orbital station: "This is to certify that the second international crew made a flight in the spaceship Soyuz-30, a link-up with the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 and transfer to the station."

The signing of the act has crowned an important stage of the work in outer space of the international crew with the participation of Polish Researcher-Cosmonaut Miroslaw Hermaszewski. "What a pity, he said during the morning communication session, that the time has already come to inspect our ful-pressure suits and prepare for the return."

Manned flights according to the Intercosmos programme are only beginning, said Lieutenant General of the Airforce Vladimir Shatalov, who is in charge of training Soviet cosmonauts, commenting on the work in orbit. The main objective now, he went on to say, is to check the degree of work capacity of the mixed crews, the possibility of carrying out in orbital stations the programmes drawn up by Soviet scientists jointly with scientists of other socialist countries.

All who prepared the Polish cosmonaut for the flight consider that Miroslaw Hermaszewski has displayed high professional mastery by efficiently cooperating both with his commander and members of the mixed crew of the expedition. The scientists, who prepared the programme for research experiments, also highly appreciated the work done by Klimuk and Hermaszewski. Experiments have been carried out for the growth of semi-conductor crystals under conditions of wieghtlessness. Unique experiments have been carried out for the first time in the field of outer space psychology. The cosmonauts fruitfully worked with multizone photographic equipment and carried out photography of a number of the earth's areas.

In the morning today, we could ever more frequently hear the voices of Klimuk and Hermaszewski from the transport spaceship. They transferred research luggage and flight documents, mail from the orbit into the landing craft, and used equipment--into the living compartment, assisted Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov in some experiments. The joint expedition in Salyut-6 is drawing to its end.

Return to Earth

LD051405Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--The international crew consisting of Petr Klimuk (USSR) and Miroslaw Hermaszewski (Poland) returned to earth today after successfully completing the planned research studies and experiments on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6/Soyuz-29/Soyuz-30. The cosmonauts feel well.

AFP REPORTS ON NEW SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST

TA050930Y Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 5 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Stockholm, July 5 (AFP)--The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear test in the region of Semipalatinsk last night, the Uppsala Seismographic Observatory near here reported today. The Observatory said the explosion, which occurred at 0247 GMT, touched off a seismic tremor equivalent to 6.7 degrees on the Richter earthquake scale. This was the fifth explosion recorded in the Semipalatinsk region by the Uppsala observatory since the beginning of this year.

USSR LAUNCHES EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1026

LD031338Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3 TASS--Earth satellite Cosmos-1026 was launched in the Soviet Union on July 2 to continue outer space exploration. The initial period of revolution is 89 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--261 kilometres, minimum distance--209 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--51.8 degrees. The onboard equipment on the satellite is functioning normally.

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